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Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a letter of the Secretary of the Interior relative to the agreement for the sale of the western part of the Crow Indian reservation in Montana

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MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

TRANSMITTING

A letter of the Secretary of the Interior relative to the agreement for the sale of the western part of the Crow Indian reservation in Montana.

JANUARY 19, 1891.—Read, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith a communication of the 17th instant from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting the agreement entered into between the Crow Indians and the commission appointed to negotiate with them for the sale of the United States of the western portion of their reservation in Montana, under the provisions of the act of September 25, 1890.

It is thought important by the Department that this matter receive the consideration of Congress during the present session.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
January 19, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 17, 1891.

The PRESIDENT :

I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of a communication of 16th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, transmitting the report of the commission appointed under the act of September 25, 1890 (26 Stats., 468), to negotiate with the Crow Indians of Montana for the sale to the United States of the western portion of their reservation in Montana, together with the agreement entered into between said commission and the Crow tribe of Indians on the 8th of December last.

The commissioners estimate the quantity of land embraced in the cession at 1,800,000 acres, the price agreed to be paid being \$946,000, or about 52½ cents per acre.

They state that the tract ceded contains a large area of good agricultural and grazing land, but its chief value no doubt lies in its mineral wealth, and that it is reported to contain vast beds of coal and rich mines of gold, silver, lead, and copper.

They also state that the Crows retain all the land they can possibly

require, and the addition of the ceded portion to the public domain, upon the terms proposed, will be to the mutual advantage of both parties to the contract.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows that this matter has been carefully considered by his office and he recommends that the agreement may receive the favorable action of Congress at its present session, so that the things promised to be done for these Indians may be undertaken during the coming summer.

The Commissioner has prepared a draft of a bill for the ratification of the agreement and providing for the necessary appropriations to carry the same into effect. The draft is herewith submitted.

The Commissioner has also, in view of the rapidly approaching close of the session, prepared an item for insertion in the Indian appropriation bill for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this agreement, if Congress shall consider that course preferable. This course having been followed by the Moses agreement and the agreement with the Creeks and Seminoles for the cession of Oklahoma. This item is herewith inclosed.

It is recommended that this matter be presented for the early and favorable consideration and action of Congress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, January 16, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by Department reference for consideration and report, of a communication from Hon. J. C. Richardson, chairman of the commission appointed under the act of September 25, 1890 (26 Stats., 468), to negotiate with the Crow Indians in Montana, dated January 9, 1891, with which he submits the report of the commission, detailing the results of its labors.

The report is accompanied by an agreement, duly signed by 390 adult male members of the Crow Nation of Indians, which number is certified by Agent Wyman to be more than a majority of such members.

By this agreement, which was concluded on December 8, 1890, the Crow Indians agree to dispose of and sell to the Government of the United States all that portion of the Crow Indian Reservation in the State of Montana, lying west and south of the following lines, viz:

Beginning in the midchannel of the Yellowstone River, at a point which is the northwest corner of section No. 36, township No. 2 north of range 27 east of the principal meridian of Montana, thence running in a southwesterly direction following the top of the natural divide between the waters flowing into the Yellowstone and Clarkes Fork rivers upon the west, and those flowing into Pryor Creek and West Pryor Creek on the east to the base of West Pryor Mountain: Thence due south and up the north slope of said Pryor Mountain on a true meridian line to a point 15 miles due north from the established line between Montana and Wyoming; thence in a due easterly course on a parallel of latitude to a point where it intersects the midchannel of the Big Horn River; thence following up the midchannel of said river to a point where it crosses the Montana and Wyoming State line.

In consideration of this cession the Government agrees to pay, in addition to existing annuities and payments provided by laws and treaties, the sum of \$946,000 in the following manner:

(1) The sum of \$200,000 is to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the building of dams, ditches, canals, and

laterals for the purposes of irrigation in the valleys of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn rivers and on Pryor Creek, and such other streams as the Secretary of the Interior may deem proper: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$50,000 shall be expended in this work annually, and that the superintendent in charge of said work shall, in the employment of laborers, give preference to such Crow Indians as are competent and willing to work at the average wages paid common laborers for the same kind of work, the labor so employed to be paid for in coin.

(2) The sum of \$75,000 is to be set apart as an irrigating fund to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the maintenance and management of the system of irrigation provided for in the agreement.

(3) The sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is set apart to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the construction of three grist mills, to be located, one on Pryor Creek, one on the Big Horn, and one on the Little Big Horn Rivers, at such points as the Indian agent may deem convenient and practicable, and at such time as the needs of the Indians may require.

(4) The sum of \$20,000 is to be expended in the construction and maintenance of a sub-Indian depot to be located on Pryor Creek, if the Secretary of the Interior shall deem it advisable to establish such a depot, otherwise the amount shall at the expiration of two years be placed in the fund provided for in section 9.

(5) The sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the building of school houses at such points on the reservation and at such times as the Indians may require, upon recommendation of the Indian agent.

(6) The sum of \$10,000 is to be set aside as a fund to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in repairing and improving the houses of the Indians now erected on the reservation, and to make them warm and comfortable dwellings.

(7) The sum of \$3,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is to be used for the construction and equipment of three blacksmith's shops, to be located at such places upon the reservation, and to be built at such times as the Indian agent may recommend, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

(8) The sum of \$552,000 is to be set aside as an annuity fund to be distributed as follows: Each Indian of the Crow tribe shall receive an annual annuity of \$12 in cash for the period of twenty years from the date of the agreement, to be paid semiannually, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

(9) The sum of \$46,000 is to be set apart and expended by the Indian agent, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the purchase of cattle from time to time as may be deemed advisable, the cattle so purchased to form a herd to be held in common for the Crow tribe.

(10) (Eleventh section of the agreement.) The \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is to be set apart for making improvements for Indians who may surrender their allotments on the ceded lands, within three years, and select new allotments on the diminished reservation.

(11) (Fourteenth section of agreement.) The sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is set apart to pay the expenses of twelve Crow chiefs and one interpreter to visit the President of the

United States, to consult with him for the benefit of the Crow tribe at such time as the President may determine, within one year from the date of the agreement.

The tenth section of the agreement provides that when each object for which a specific appropriation has been made shall have been fully carried out and completed, the balance remaining of such appropriation shall constitute a fund to be expended for the benefit of the Crow tribe in such manner as the Secretary may determine.

By the eleventh section all lands upon the ceded portion of the reservation which, prior to the date of the agreement, have been allotted in severalty, are to be retained and enjoyed by the allottees, *provided* that such Indians shall have the right at any time within three years to surrender his allotment and select a new one within the retained reservation, upon the same terms and conditions as were prescribed in selecting the first allotment. In case an Indian so surrendering his allotment shall have improvements thereon, he shall have like improvements made for him on the new allotments.

The twelfth section provides that the cession shall not be construed so as to deprive without his consent any individual Indian of his right to any tract of land selected by him in conformity with the treaty of May 7, 1868 (15 Stats., 649), or the agreement approved by the Act of April 11, 1882 (22 Stats., 42), and all such lands are to be surveyed and certificates duly issued therefor, before such ceded portion of the reservation shall be opened to settlement.

The thirteenth section provides that the agreement shall not be binding on either party until ratified by Congress, "and when so ratified that said cession of lands so acquired by the United States shall not be opened for settlement until the boundary line as set forth and described in this agreement has been surveyed and definitely marked by suitable permanent monuments, erected every half mile wherever practicable along the entire length of said boundary line."

The fifteenth section provides that all existing provisions of the treaty of May 7, 1868, and the agreement ratified by act of April 11, 1882, shall continue in force.

The commissioners estimate the quantity of land embraced in the cession at 1,800,000 acres, the price agreed to be paid being about 52½ cents per acre.

They state that to the best of their information the tract ceded contains a large area of good agricultural and grazing land, but that its chief value doubtless lies in its mineral wealth, it being reported to contain vast beds of coal and rich mines of gold, silver, lead, and copper; that the Crows still retain all the land they can possibly require; and that the addition of the ceded portion to the public domain upon the terms proposed will be to the mutual advantage of both parties to the contract.

The objects for which the purchase money is to be expended appear to be such as will best promote the education, prosperity, and welfare of the Crow Indians.

The commissioners refer at length to the matter of irrigation. They say:

Allotments of land in severalty have been made to the Indians along these streams. Houses have been built for them; wagons, farm implements, and seeds have been furnished by the Government. Competent white men are employed to instruct them in the business of farming, but the return has been practically nothing, because irrigation, the chief factor in making agriculture a profitable pursuit in that region, is not provided. If farming is to be made successful on the reserve a system of irrigation is the first thing required, and until that is provided the time, labor, and money expended to make the Crow Indian a farmer is mostly thrown away. * * *

The commission feel justified in presenting this question of irrigation somewhat at length by reason of its great importance to the future welfare and prosperity of the Crow tribe. With irrigation, the land is capable of marvelous production; but without it the uncertainty of raising a crop makes the land comparatively worthless except for grazing purposes. Plainly, then, if it is the object of the Government to make the Crows self-supporting, one of the first steps to be taken is to make the land allotted to them productive by means of a thorough system of irrigation.

I fully agree with the commission in its estimate of the importance of a system of irrigation, and deem it a matter of congratulation that sufficient provision has been made in the agreement for such a system.

The act of September 25, 1890 (26 Stats., 468), under which the negotiations resulting in this agreement were authorized and conducted, directs the Secretary of the Interior to report the result of the negotiations to Congress, and provides that no agreement shall be valid until ratified by Congress.

This agreement having been concluded in pursuance of Congressional authority, should, I believe, be promptly ratified. Much dissatisfaction and uneasiness has frequently been caused among the Indian tribes, by the failure to confirm agreements made with them. Having been solemnly promised benefits which they are led to believe will greatly increase their comfort they are unable to understand the delay in carrying out the promises, and become distrustful of the good faith of the Government. I trust the accompanying agreement may receive the favorable action of Congress at its present session, so that the things promised to be done for these Indians may be undertaken during the coming summer.

I have prepared the draft of a bill for the ratification of the agreement and providing for the necessary appropriations to carry the same into effect.

It is suggested, however, in view of the rapidly approaching close of the session, that the object can be more easily and certainly reached by incorporating its provisions in the Indian appropriation bill. This course has frequently been followed in other cases, notably in the Moses agreement, and the agreements with the Creeks and Seminoles for the cession of Oklahoma.

I have therefore also prepared the draft of an item to be inserted in said bill if the Committees of Congress shall consider that course preferable, containing the essential provisions of the bill.

In addition to the sum of \$946,000 agreed to be paid for the lands, I have provided, both in the bill and in the item, for the cost of the survey of the boundary lines separating the ceded lands from the diminished reservation and of the lands selected under the treaty of 1868 and agreement ratified by Congress April 11, 1882, which surveys are required to be made before the ceded lands can be opened to settlement.

So far as this office is advised there are twenty-four selections under the treaty of 1868 within the ceded lands.

It is estimated that the work can be done for \$7,500.

I inclose duplicate copies of the papers for transmission to Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

[Copy.]

REPORT OF THE CROW INDIAN COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1891.

SIR: The Commission appointed to negotiate with the Crow Indians for the surrender to the United States of all that portion of their reservation which is situated south of the Yellowstone River and west of the divide and between Prior Creek and Clarke's Fork River, in said State, have the honor to report that, in compliance with the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission met at Washington November 10, 1890, for the purpose of organizing the Commission and receiving books, papers, and instructions from the Department.

At the close of this session the Commission agreed to meet in St. Paul November 24, 1890, and proceed at once to the Crow Reservation.

Pursuant to this agreement the Commission met at St. Paul on the date named, and on the morning of the 25th took the train on the Northern Pacific Railroad for Custer Station, Mont., arriving there on the afternoon of November 26. At the station an Army ambulance awaited our arrival, and without delay we started for Fort Custer, 35 miles south of the railroad, where we arrived the same evening and remained that night. On the morning of the 27th we started for the Crow Agency, 11 miles south of the fort, accompanied by Maj. M. P. Wyman, the Crow Indian agent, who had come to Fort Custer to meet the Commission.

We reached the agency about noon. Major Wyman assigned the Commission a room in the agency building for an office, and the following day we entered upon the work.

Mr. Thomas Stewart, the agency interpreter, and Mr. Henry Keiser, were appointed official interpreters by the Commissioners.

Couriers were sent at once to notify the several bands of Indians to come to the agency for the purpose of holding a council. As several days must elapse before the Indians living at distant points would be able to reach the agency, the Commission decided to hold daily consultations with the Crow chiefs and any other members of the tribe who might desire to talk, in order to explain the purpose of our visit, and at the same time gather from the Indians all information possible that might aid us in arranging the terms of the proposed agreement.

The plan worked admirably, and not only enabled the Commission to ascertain the views of the Indians in regard to the manner of payment in case an agreement should be made, but also to find out who were in favor of selling a part of the reservation and who were opposed to the sale. It soon developed that the Indians on Pryor's Creek and Clarke's Fork River, under the lead of their chiefs, Plenty Coos, Bell Rock, and Two Bears, were strongly opposed to the cession of the lands required upon any terms. A notable exception should be made, however, in Chief Wet, on Pryor's Creek, who strongly favored the sale and gave valuable aid to the Commission in effecting an agreement. Pretty Eagle, the chief of the Big Horn Indians, opposed the sale at first, but finally consented to dispose of the land at an increased price.

The Indians on the Big Horn River, under the lead of Old Crow, Spotted Horse, Old Dog, and others, were solidly in favor of selling the lands.

As soon as the Indians from distant parts of the reservation arrived a council was held at the agency school house, Saturday, December 6, at 10 a. m., at which the Commission submitted a proposition to buy that portion of the reservation lying west and south of a line beginning at a point on the Yellowstone River, thence running in a southwesterly direction on the divide between Pryor's Creek and Clarke's Fork River to the base of West Pryor's Mountain, thence due south over said mountain to a point 15 miles north of the boundary line between Montana and Wyoming, thence due east to the Big Horn River, thence south along said river to the Wyoming State line, for the consideration of \$830,000. The tract described is estimated to contain 1,800,000 acres.

The proposition was fully discussed in council, but no agreement was reached that day, and, after five hours continuous session, the council was adjourned until Monday, December 10, at 10 a. m.

In the mean time the Commission held several interviews with Pretty Eagle and others on the Big Horn River, which resulted in their consent to favor the sale of the land for \$900,000, and it was deemed best to modify the proposition to that extent.

This offer was then submitted to the council Monday morning. Plenty Coos still opposed the sale, but expressed a willingness to cede that portion of the reserve lying west of Clarke's Fork River.

The Commission declined the offer and announced that no proposition would be entertained that made a radical change in the boundary line first proposed. Finally Plenty Coos agreed to consent to the sale if the Commission would give in addition to the \$900,000 a herd of 2,500 cattle, to be owned by the Crows in common, the estimated cost of which is \$46,000. Upon consultation the Commission accepted the proposition and made the consideration \$946,000.

This ended all opposition and the council was unanimous in favor of the sale. The terms of the agreement were then fully explained. All of the Indians present, nearly three hundred in number, came forward and signed the agreement, and the council was closed.

It is estimated that there are ——— adult male Indians in the Crow tribe; three hundred and ninety signatures to the agreement were secured, which is largely in excess of the required majority. To obtain more signers it would have been necessary to visit distant camps, and it was not deemed advisable to do so, as a majority only was required to make a valid agreement. Suffice it to say that there is probably not an adult male Indian in the Crow tribe who would have declined to sign the agreement when presented to him.

When the cession of land now proposed shall have been consummated the Crow Reservation will contain about 3,000,000 acres of as good agricultural and grazing land as there is in Montana. The Yellowstone River forms its northern boundary line; the Big Horn and Little Big Horn Rivers and Pryor's Creek, tributaries of the Yellowstone, are the principal streams flowing through the reservation. Along these streams are thousands of acres of fine bottom land, level in appearance, though in fact gently sloping from the base of the hills to the bank of the river. The soil is rich and deep, and under proper conditions will produce bountiful crops of hay and grain. The great drawback is the lack of moisture during the summer season. The rainfall is then so slight that farming is at best precarious, if not disastrous, unless this want is supplied by artificial means, or, in a word, by irrigation.

Allotments of land in severalty have been made to the Indians along these streams. Houses have been built for them; wagons, farm implements, and seeds have been furnished by the Government; competent white men are employed to instruct them in the business of farming, but the return has been practically nothing, because the irrigation, the chief factor in making agriculture a profitable pursuit in that region, is not provided. If farming is to be made successful on the reserve, a system of irrigation is the first thing required, and until that is provided the time, labor, and money expended to make the Crow Indian a farmer is mostly thrown away.

About four years ago the Government made a small irrigating ditch on the Little Big Horn River, about 7 miles south of the agency. While it may not have been managed with the skill and knowledge required to derive the greatest benefit from its use, yet it has demonstrated the practical need and value of irrigation upon the soil in that locality. Crops have been raised along that ditch when they have failed elsewhere. The Indians are quick to see the difference, and the Crows located on the Little Big Horn were in favor of selling a part of the reservation in order to provide the means for extending the system of irrigation.

The Commission made an estimate of the length of the canals, ditches, and laterals required to irrigate the available land on the streams mentioned and their tributaries at 200 miles, and estimated the cost of the same at \$200,000. This amount is set apart in the agreement to be expended for that purpose.

In making these ditches the Commission has provided that Crow Indians shall be employed to do the work, and shall be paid a fair price for their labor in cash. During the past year authority was given the agent to build a dam and irrigating ditch to water the gardens and fields in the vicinity of the agency, and afford a means of protection of the buildings from fire. The greater part of this work was done with Indian labor, and the result was in every way creditable and satisfactory. The Crow Indian is very willing to work, but he has at the same time the white man's weakness of expecting to be paid for his labor. With the assurance of fair wages paid in cash, we believe they will furnish all the common labor required to build the dams, make the canals and ditches, and do the work well.

The Commission feel justified in presenting this question of irrigation somewhat at length by reason of its great importance to the future welfare and prosperity of the Crow tribe. With irrigation the land is capable of marvelous production; but without it the uncertainty of raising a crop makes the land comparatively worthless, except for grazing purposes. Plainly, then, if it is the object of the Government to make the Crows self-supporting, one of the first steps to be taken is to make the land allotted to them productive by means of a thorough system of irrigation.

The agreement further provides that \$552,000 of the purchase money shall be paid in a cash annuity at the rate of \$27,600 annually for twenty years. There are two reasons for giving this annuity: First, the Indians demand it; and second, the Commission believe they are entitled to it. The Crows claimed that in none of the previous treaties and agreements made with the Government had they received a dollar in money. In this deal they insisted that a portion at least of the consideration should be paid in cash.

The Crow Reservation belongs to the tribe—men, women, and children in equal share. The money received they demanded should be distributed in equal shares to the individual members of the tribe. The absolute justice of the claim the Commission could not deny, and, after giving the matter careful consideration, they arrived

at the conclusion that a small annuity in money, paid semiannually, would be of greater benefit to the tribe in general than the distribution of the same value in goods in addition to their present annuities. According to the last census there were 2,287 members of the Crow tribe; on this basis each Indian will receive an annuity of \$12 per annum for twenty years.

It is also provided in the agreement that \$46,000 shall be expended in the purchase of a herd of cattle, to be owned by the Crow tribe in common. It should be understood that the cattle purchased for this herd shall consist of young cows and heifers with a proportionate number of bulls. The commission believe that the purchase of a herd of this kind is a step in the right direction. The Crow Reservation is a magnificent range for cattle. At present a number of cattlemen are grazing their herds on the reservation by permission of the Department and the consent of the Indians. For this privilege the cattlemen pay at the rate of 50 cents per head annually. Such men as Paul McCormick, J. A. Campbell, and Mr. Williams, who have herds on the reserve, have the reputation of dealing fairly and justly with the Indians. They respect their rights, and do not abuse the privilege extended to them. They are deservedly popular with the Crows, and the Indian knows as well as a white man who are his friends. But the tendency will be for others to crowd upon the reserve, with their herds of cattle, whom the Indians do not like, and thereby be a constant source of irritation and make trouble. In our judgment the best solution of this difficulty is to provide a herd of cattle that shall be owned by the Crows in common, and as it increases in number the leases to outsiders should be terminated, until finally the entire reservation would be required for the Crow cattle. The vast tract of upland on the reservation is comparatively worthless except for grazing, and it is sound business policy to utilize it in that direction to the largest possible extent.

The agreement further provides for the building of a subagency or depot for supplies, at some point to be designated on Pryor's Creek, for the accommodation of the Indians living on that part of the reservation. Rations are issued to the Indians who live on the Big Horn and the Little Big Horn Rivers twice a month; but on account of the greater distance from the agency those on Pryor's Creek and Clarke's Fork River draw rations only once a month. As it takes many of them about ten days to make the round trip, fully one-third of their time is spent traveling to and from the agency. This most seriously interferes with the work they should be required to do upon their farms, and ought to be remedied in some way. To avoid any interference in the methods of the Department, the whole matter is left by the Commission to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

The erection and equipment of three blacksmith shops at convenient points on the reservation is provided for and \$3,000 set apart for that purpose.

Provision has been made for the erection of three grist mills, when the needs of the Indians may require them, at such points as may be most convenient and accessible to the greatest number.

The Crows manifest a great interest in the education of their children. They are persistent in their demands to have schoolhouses built at various points to enable their children to go to school during the day and come home at night. They are bitterly opposed to having their children taken from them in childhood and sent to school at Carlisle for a term of years. Men familiar with Indian character bear witness to the tender care they bestow upon their children, and that their affectionate regard for their offspring is not surpassed by their more civilized brothers. To be deprived of their companionship is one of the greatest trials they have to bear. The Commission confess to a feeling of sympathy with them in this respect. We believe the children should be educated in schools upon the reservation. The results will be as favorable to the child, and the mutual affection existing between parent and child will be at the same time treated with the respect and consideration it deserves.

There are three schools in successful operation on the reservation, with an aggregate attendance of two hundred and fifty pupils, and they are doing good work. The school at the agency under the management of Professor Arkwright, is attended by about sixty pupils, all of whom appear to be making commendable progress in the several lines of mental and manual training. The building should be repaired and enlarged to provide for an increased attendance, and we urge in the strongest terms the policy of educating the Crow children on the reservation rather than in schools 2,000 miles from their homes.

Many of the Crows have had lands allotted to them in severalty. During the past year the allotment agent in charge of this work on the reservation located one hundred and thirty-six allotments on Clarke's Fork River. The Indians on these allotments strongly opposed the sale because it would leave them outside of the retained portion of the reserve. When the system of irrigation provided for in the agreement is in operation, large tracts in the valleys of the Little Horn and Big Horn Rivers will be made available for allotment, and as an inducement for the Indians who live on the ceded portion to move upon the part retained the agreement provides, in section

11, that they shall have the right to surrender their allotment and select a new one upon the same terms at any time within three years. The Commission is of the opinion that all the Indians should finally be located upon the reservation, as far as practicable, and to afford an inducement for their voluntary removal it is further provided that the same improvements shall be made for them upon their new allotments, and \$5,000 is set apart for that purpose.

In conformity with the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior provision has been made in section 12 of the agreement excepting from the cession such tracts of land as have been selected by individual Indians under the provision of article 6 of the treaty of May 7, 1863, if they desire to retain such selections.

There was manifested on the part of many of the principal Crow chiefs a strong desire to go to Washington and confer with their Great Father with a view to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Crow tribe. As the Commission could see no good reason to refuse their request so long as they were willing to pay the expenses, a provision was made to set apart \$5,000 or so much thereof as might be necessary for that purpose.

The tract sought to be purchased under the agreement contains, to the best of our information, a large area of good agricultural and grazing land, but its chief value no doubt lies in its mineral wealth. It is reported to contain vast beds of coal and rich mines of gold, silver, lead, and copper. The Crows still retain all the land they can possibly require, and the addition of the ceded portion to the public domain upon the terms proposed will be to the mutual advantage of both parties to the contract. The Commission was instructed by the Department to deal fairly and justly with the Indians, and it has endeavored to do so to the best of its ability.

In conclusion the Commission desires to express its high appreciation of the valuable aid rendered by Agent Wyman during the negotiations. He cheerfully and promptly responded to every request made by the Commission to advance the work and bring it to a successful issue. He is popular with the people in his charge, and has won their confidence and respect by fair dealing and unselfish devotion to their welfare. We are confident that the Crows will advance materially in the ways of civilization under his wise and prudent management.

To Mr. C. H. Barstow, the able and experienced chief clerk of the agency, the Commission is under many obligations. Ten years of constant employment in the Indian service have given him a wide and accurate knowledge of the work in his charge, and his suggestions and information were of great help to the Commission.

We have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

I. CLIFFORD RICHARDSON,
CHARLES M. DOLE,
ROCKWELL J. FLINT,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Report of the proceedings in council between the Crow Indians and J. Clifford Richardson, of St. Louis, Mo.; Charles M. Dole, of Mattoon, Ill.; and Rockwell J. Flint, of Menomonee, Wis., commissioners appointed on the part of the United States to negotiate with the Crow tribe for a surrender of a part of the Crow Reservation in Montana, held at Crow Agency, Mont., on the 6th day of December, 1890, and concluded on the 8th day of December, 1890.

The council was called to order at 11 a. m. by Maj. M. P. Wyman, Crow Indian agent.

Thomas Stewart and Henry Keiser were duly sworn to act as interpreters in the council.

The commissioners were then introduced to the council by Agent Wyman in the following words:

AGENT WYMAN. Once more we are assembled in council to talk about the most important business proposition you have ever been called upon to consider. It is for you to say whether you will always be poor and dependent, or make a living like white people. The white people desire the Indians to make a living the same as they do. These people (the commissioners) come from the Great Father at Washington to talk with you here, and they will tell you the truth. Whatever they tell you you can rely on. You must all listen closely to what the commissioners have to say. The commission desires you all to have money the same as white people. The Great Father is a good friend to you, and these men are sent here to look after your interest. Now you all will have a chance to talk, each and every man; no one will be allowed to say sit down because he don't believe as you do. After the council is over, Mr. Richardson, the chairman, will see that you all have a feast. He is chairman, and asked the Great Father to be allowed to give you something to eat. I now

introduce to you the members of the commission, Mr. Richardson, chairman; Mr. Dole, and Mr. Flint.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Your good agent has just introduced us to you; has told you what the object of our visit among you at this time is. As commissioners from the Great Father we extend you a hearty greeting. The Great Father has sent us here on a mission; that mission is to talk to you about buying a part of your land. He desires to purchase a portion of your reservation for which he thinks you have little use; if he did not think so he would not have sent us. The Crow Indians have always been his friends and the friends of white men, and therefore he makes a treaty with you because he knows the Crows will appreciate it, and the terms of it will be more favorable than have been made with other Indians. This treaty will be separate from and will be different from other treaties made with you; therefore in making this new treaty with the Crows they will have all the advantages which it provides besides all the benefits of the old treaties. The Crow Indian is a sensible man. He sees that the game is all gone. It is therefore necessary for him to look around and see how he can make money. The Indian should look toward farming. The Great Father wishes to buy the portion of the reservation which the interpreter will describe to you.

(The interpreter describes in detail the boundary line as set forth in the agreement.) Now the Great Father wants to buy that land and take the money and give it all to the Indians in various ways. It is necessary to purchase that land in order to get enough money to do all those things he wishes to do for the Indians. I will tell the Indians what the Great Father wishes to spend this money for.

First. He proposes to make large ditches and irrigate the valleys of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn Rivers and Pryor Creek and other streams on the reservation. This will take a vast amount of money. He proposes to keep the ditches in repair so all the Indian will have to do to have a beautiful farm and raise hay, oats, wheat, etc., is to let the water come down on his ground.

Second. The Great Father proposes to build three flouring mills, to be located wherever the Indians wish.

Third. He proposes also to establish a new sub-Indian depot at such place on Pryor Creek as the Indians may choose. It is a great trouble for the Indians to go and come so far for supplies.

Fourth. The Great Father proposes to build school houses and where the Indians want them. He proposes also to repair old dwelling houses so all have nice homes to live in.

Fifth. He proposes to build blacksmith shops on the reservation, so the Indians can have their wagons and tools kept in repair. He proposes also to buy a large herd of cattle, cows and bulls, 2,000 head, which they shall all own together. Whenever any of those cattle are sold the money will be divided among them all. He proposes also to take a lot of money and pay the Indians that are on the land we want to buy for their improvements, so that if they come over on this part of the reservation and take up irrigated land they will be better off here than there, but any Indian that wants to stay there can do so. Now, besides all these things the Great Father will do for you, he will give every Indian man, woman, and child, an annuity, two times a year, \$23,000, to be divided equally every year for twenty years.

All the existing treaties will be maintained. When the land on this side is irrigated you will have more money than you ever saw before. The Great Father has found that the Indian can make lots of money. He is glad of it. He wants them to make more. We have seen Indians here that have made more money than they can count. With this cash and irrigated land, their horses and cattle, they will be prosperous. The Great Father is not like ordinary men. All the Great Father wants to do is to take care of his people. The Great Father has thought about this for many years: how to best provide for this people, and this is the conclusion. When we build these ditches, Indians who want to work can do so and get pay for it. The Great Father wants to give you lots of money for a part of the reservation. He wants to treat the Indians right. The Great Father trades with his people, not to beat them, but to better their condition. He wants the Indians to treat him right. He has told us to give you \$330,000 for this part of the reservation, and Indians who stay on ceded lands, if they wish to remain, will have all the rights and privileges of the tribe. The other members of the commission will now speak, that you may hear what they have to say.

Mr. DOLE. The chairman has stated all the facts and the provisions of the proposed treaty will all be carried out as he stated.

Mr. FLINT. I come from the Great Father to bring you good tidings from him. We come in his name to carry out his plans for the Crow people. He told us to deal justly and right with his people. What we say here is written down. When the Great Father reads he will know what we have told you. If the Great Father reads that we have told you wrong, he will turn his face from us. All the facts have been explained by our chairman. I will not go over them again. The Great Father has tried to do something for his people in farming. He made a ditch on the Little Horn

as a trial. He wanted to see what it would do before he made more. It is good. It makes the grain grow. It enables you to raise wheat, hay, oats, and potatoes. Without this water the land is good for nothing, so he will build these ditches along the streams and you will laugh with big harvests. Whatever you raise more than you want to eat will be sold for the benefit of the one who raises it. We have been here several days. We have studied closely the needs of the Crows as the Great Father told us to do. He said we would find the Crows his friends, the chiefs as well as the people. We believe the Great Father told the truth. The Great Father always stands by his friends. He holds them in his heart. His great work is to make them rich, happy, and prosperous. With the Great Father to guide you can not go wrong. I am glad to meet you here. Your faces are pleasant to me. I believe your hearts are with the Great Father. We place all confidence in you, we are here in council to do what is right; we will do no other thing. The Great Father wants to raise up and make prosperous all members of the tribe, the weak as well as the strong. It is for this that he has thought so long over this matter. It is for these things he has sent us here. It is right, and the Great Father expects that each Indian will speak and act for himself, because these things are for the benefit of all. We want you to think these matters over carefully. Have your hearts right when you decide.

At the conclusion of the remarks by the commissioners, the chairman announced that they were ready to hear whatever the Indians had to say.

INDIAN TALK.

PLENTY COOS. I have been looking for these men here for three years. Now they have come and say what's so. I want to tell you now something that is so too. You see me now. I am forty or forty-one years old. I am glad. When I was at the old agency I said nothing about selling that; now I have something to say. Ever since that time I have been talking for the Crows. I have been talking for my people. I don't want to quarrel with Crows or whites. I don't want to tell lies, but do what is right. If I hear anything bad anywhere, I go and see about it. If I hear anything bad here, I come here. I ride all over the country and see what is going on. My Great Father's men have come here. I am glad. I want to talk. Here is an inspector (Mr. Cisney). I want to tell him some things. On the other side of the Yellowstone, when the Great Father talked to me about giving up the land over there, I said Yes, I will sell it. The money for that land, the Great Father has got it yet. They took me to the Great Father, and talked to me when the railroad went through. For six weeks we talked. Then I said Yes, let it go. On Rock Creek they wanted to put a railroad. After a while I said Yes, let it go. The Great Father has a sack to put money in, and he has it in that sack. You told me the truth; I want to tell you the truth. The sheep and horses ran all over the reservation; we never quarreled. They paid the agent money; and they have that in Washington yet.

On the other side of Clark's Fork are some of my people, men, women, and children. There are lots of them, young men and women, and children just born. They have no land. When our children grow up what will they do? Give me cattle; give me a little spring wagon. There are people all around. I don't want to talk bad to them. I don't want to have a bad heart or scold. I want to be a good man, be treated well, and have room for horses and cattle. Our young people growing up have no land. I want them to go on our creeks and take up land. You see here all these people (pointing to the Indians). I am the one to talk for them. If I cut all the timber off the reservation and the coal all gone I got nothing left to make a fire. I am somebody. I know where there is lots of coal when wood is gone. I want to keep that coal to make fires with. From Boulder down to Clarke's Fork there are lots of streams. Lots of coal. If you hunt for money there is lots of it there. If you white men put in all your money to buy that land you would not pay all it is worth. When the grass and wood gets all gone we want to pasture our cattle up there. I don't want to have bad feeling against Indians or whites, but I want my country to remain. If there is anything you love and I want to buy, you won't sell it. The Great Father buys and buys from me and this time I won't do it.

BELL ROCK. The whites have never looked at me as a chief until lately. Right now I want to have something to say. I want to live in a good way. The reservation is small. The biggest part of these people have no land. People when they have got things and don't want to sell them they don't sell them. I have obeyed the Great Father up to this time. This land is rich; I don't want to sell it to the Great Father.

TWO BEARS. Bell Rock and Plenty Coos are our two chiefs. Our hearts are all the same. We don't want to sell the land.

CHILD IN THE MOUTH. We are poor people. Bell Rock and Plenty Coos are our chiefs. They don't want to sell the land. I am the same.

COVERS HIS FACE. They are our chiefs. They don't want to sell the land. Neither do I.

CUTS THE BEAR'S EAR. These are our two chiefs. They don't want to sell the land. Neither do I. Tell the Great Father.

SPOTTED RABBIT. Here are our two chiefs. They say no, and I say no. Tell the Great Father.

PRETTY EAGLE. These are the Great Father's people. He has sent them here. Now, I want them to hear what I have to say. My people, when they are together, they have the same mind. The Great Father has been buying land from us till they have the Crows up in a bunch. The Crows have never been fools like other Indians and the Great Father ought to go and bother them people instead of coming and bothering us. All people love their children. The Great Father calls us his children. Why does he want to take our land away from us? This is the first time that I have learned that there is only one day appointed to talk. That small piece of country you are talking about buying is worth a heap of money. I don't know whether all the white men could raise enough money to pay the value of it. People, when they make a trade, if they sell, all right; if not, all right. The inspector, as I understand it, is here to see if everything goes along straight.

WET. These people are sent here to talk to my people. Now, I am going to talk to them. You gentlemen have come here for the purpose of doing something good for the Crows, and the Crows have all heard it to-day. You told them what is good. I think it is good, but my chiefs say no, and I follow.

BEAR WOLF. When I don't believe you, I tell you Crows or whites. I am one of the chiefs thrown away. They are all my children and so are the whites. You three men come here, and I don't believe you shook hands with the Great Father. What we are talking you ought not to write down. It will never get there. When you have anything, and I want to buy it and you don't want to sell it, what can I do? You cut off my land till there is nothing of it. If you buy more there is no place to go to. What will I do? You leave your things on the white man's land and set back and listen to us. You are the ones that made us people. There is not much open lands now, and if you take any more away from us and get us up in a bunch like we are now, what will we do?

OLD CROW. Whenever you go to do anything, wherever the most votes are is the way you do. Up the Little Big Horn there are the most horses, the most chiefs, and the most everything. You see these people here. The most of them have no horses or cattle. If all these people have all they wanted in two or three winters they might talk with you. It makes no difference where the cattle comes on the reservation. One man ought not to reap the benefit. This land belongs to us all, men, women, and children. I want to talk about something else now. Since I have been a boy the whites have been all around me. I know their feelings. They send their children to school. In the morning they get up at school time and go to school. After the school is over they go home and sleep at home. I know that to be a fact, and I hope it will go to the Great Father so he will know how I talk.

SPOTTED HORSE. I want you Commissioners to swear you came from the Great Father. (They hold up their right hands.) When the Great Father sends people to do anything for him they are supposed to talk straight. You should not pay attention to these people that have been talking. I do not mean the chiefs Plenty Coos and Pretty Eagle. I will talk about the land. They have not got strong hearts, these people that have talked; I have a strong heart. For three winters I have kept still and said nothing. I have made up my mind when the Great Father sends any one here I will take sides with the Great Father. To-day is the day. You can never pay us the value of that land if it took all the money the white people have got, if they kept paying until the Crows are all dead. You have not offered us enough. We had talk with the Great Father and he promised us rations for forty-five years. I don't like stock in common to run on reservation. I like the Crows to have the benefit of these things that they may have something to eat. The Great Father built a ditch for us. It is good. The Crows would like water on all their land. We are going to sell you this land to-day. Before all the Crows touched the pen with me, and I was put in prison for it. I have never seen the Great Father. After we get through this council I want to see him and talk with him.

WET. I want to go and see the Great Father before I sell this land.

BULL NOSE. I am going to sell you the land. I want a school-house built so our children can go to school and come home at night.

OLD DOG. I do what the whites want me to do that come from the Great Father. These people, some of them, say they don't want to sell it, but I am in favor of it. I want more for it. The reservation is full of cattle and the people are afraid. If they sell you the reservation don't let any cattlemen on it, except Williams. Put the rest off. I want the Commissioners to talk for us and have the cattle put off of our land if we sell you this land. We want you to build schoolhouses, so our children can go to school and come home at night. I sell you the land. We do what you want, and we want you to do now the same by us. We don't want the rations weighed out on scales, and we want them increased.

TWO LEGGINS. We thought the Crows were going to object to giving you the land. These last chiefs that have got up have given you the land. Now take it all. Build schoolhouses so our children can go to school and come home at night.

SORREL HORSE. I thought the Crows would talk over this matter. They are just like they were drunk. Hold on and let us think over this. These chiefs when they make up their minds will do as they say.

PLENTY COOS. I wanted the Crows to say what they have said. You see all the people here smoking. They don't know back from front. They just know daylight when they see it. They don't know when they get on a hill. These people that talked have bloodied their hands in war. My people are living on this side of the mountains. They don't know anything about this council over there. In my country you can't find four young men you ever had in prison. My people never pointed their guns towards the whites. We have never whipped a white man man.

I don't like to hear people talk bad when they get together. I want to do what is right. These people on the Little Horn have always had trouble among themselves. Mine do not. You sent for us to bring our lodges in and here I come. You have built houses for the Indians on this section of the reservation and the Indians are living in them. On the other side of the Big Horn we built our own houses. I told my people to build their own houses and break their own land, and they did it. The Government never gives me a stallion. We have talked lots; been just like we had been in a fight. I want to talk to the inspector (Cisney) to-morrow. I don't want my people to get mixed up in such a crowd as this. The Commissioners had better go home. If they go and come back when the leaves are out full, and the water high, I will know by that time and will talk about this matter. I will go home to-morrow and next ration day I will come back again. My people object to selling the land.

There being considerable confusion in the council the Commission held a brief consultation, and the chairman announced the session adjourned until Monday, December 8, at 10 a. m.

MONDAY, December 8—10 a. m.

Pursuant to adjournment the council met at the agency schoolhouse. Chairman Richardson called the council to order and spoke as follows:

MR. RICHARDSON. The council between the Crow Indians and the Commissioners will now be continued. The Commission hopes that the Indians since the last meeting have taken advantage of the time given them to think over this great problem seriously, and that they, together with the chiefs, have come to a wise conclusion, and that you are now prepared to make a treaty with the Great Father as soon as the council is closed. The Commission want the Indians to talk among themselves, and we hope they will all be one voice in the conclusion they arrive at. The Great Father as represented here to-day is only doing what is for your good. The treaty drawn by the Commission here to-day is calculated to insure the happiness of the Crow tribe.

MEDICINE TAIL. What makes me so well off is doing what the Great Father told me to do. He told me to farm and I farmed. I farmed when I had no water; it was bad. The Great Father built a ditch from which I reap lots of benefit; that it the reason I am not poor to-day. From the ditch I get water for my grass to grow; I get everything I want from that ditch, money and all. The Great Father made a new man out of me; I am glad of it. I feel just now like a white man. The only difference is I talk Crow; that's all.

PLENTY COOS (to the Commission). What will you give for the land?

MR. RICHARDSON. The Great Father told us to give \$830,000 for it. But after hearing all the talk Saturday we have concluded to offer \$900,000 for it, the extra \$70,000 to be expended for cattle, and to increase the cash annuity.

PLENTY COOS. I want the commission, if I give my consent to sell the land, to promise to fix the Indians over on the Clarke's Ford, build them ditches and houses and fences, those that remain there. If white men come and settle close to the Indians I want good white men for neighbors. You see these people here, I could hold them a good while but they will do as the Great Father wishes. How many cattle will we get?

MR. RICHARDSON. About 2,500 head.

PLENTY COOS. When parties came to treat with us about a railroad right of way they talked good, they said we could ride, but when they got what they wanted it was different. I am afraid of whites now. I could tell many things that were promised that we never got. But I will not take the time now. You say we will have under this treaty, big ditches, new supply depot, flouring mills, blacksmith shops; that you will build us new houses and repair old ones; that you will build school-houses; is that all so?

MR. RICHARDSON. Yes, it is all so.

PLENTY COOS. I want you to swear it.

MR. RICHARDSON. You forgot to speak about the money.

PLENTY COOS. I am coming to that now. You are going to pay us \$900,000 for this land; is that so?

MR. RICHARDSON. Yes.

PLENTY COOS. The Crows have all heard your words. This country here has no rocks. The country we are selling has timber; nice creeks; gold there, silver there, coal there; worth lots of money. I don't want you to take money from the \$900,000 to buy the cattle. We want the money and the cattle too. I have done what you wish me to do. I want you to do what I wish. When our cattle comes, and steers get big, if we kill and eat one don't get mad. Build schoolhouses so our children can go to school and come home at night. To me you have explained all. Promise me that the Great Father will not trouble us about our land any more. I will sell the part of the reservation, but I want the cattle in addition to the \$900,000. When this is sold the reservation will be small. I don't want stockmen on the reservation. Any cattle now on can stay for the present. Mr. McCormack, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Campbell can remain. All others to go off. We have had cattle for many years. They have grown big. We want the privilege of killing one when we want to eat it, or selling one when we wish. That is all.

CRAZY HEAD. When Plenty Coos spoke they all said how to it. I speak the same after Plenty Coos. I want the children to go to school in the daytime, and come home at night; tell the Great Father to build schoolhouses.

MR. RICHARDSON. The Great Father will make this treaty with you to-day. The amount of money to be paid for this land is exactly as you understand it, \$946,000. The \$46,000 extra is to buy cattle. That money will buy about 2,500 head of cattle. The Great Father will buy the cattle for the Indians and when the cattle get three years old, or over, the Great Father will sell them for money, and divide it equally among the Crows. The Indians would rather have the money than the cattle to eat. The cattle will all be in one common herd, and every Indian will have an interest in it. If at any time the Indians do not want the cattle sold and they want to kill and eat them, if they ask the Great Father they can do it. I would advise the Indians to let the cattle be sold and get the money. Then every Indian will look after the cattle and see that no one steals them. He will point to the herd when anybody comes and say "those are all Crow cattle." Now you all understand what we have agreed to do. The Great Father will carry out the treaty.

PRETTY EAGLE. We have all heard the prices. I give the land to the Great Father. That is all I have to say.

CHIEF WET. What you have offered us I am proud of it. When I send to the Great Father for anything I get it. Everything we have to say is said now. I like everybody and all. The talk about the schoolhouse I like. Our country is not large. Story's cattle are bothering us all the time. Make them stop.

MR. RICHARDSON. The inspector will straighten that out.

WET. When you get back to Washington tell the Great Father to not send any more out here to buy our land. What Plenty Coos says about cattle are my words too.

BELL ROCK. The Great Father sent you here. What talk we have had none has been bad. I made a little objection because it would move some Crows over this way. There are lots of Crows. The Great Father is trying to make people out of us. He has been trying to do good to us. We give you the land. You told us you would make us wealthy. I am proud of it. I want the schoolhouses so our children can come home at night or go to church on Sunday. We don't want to go to Washington. We have all agreed; we will sell the land.

MEDICINE CROW. I heard the commission had come. They sent for me and I come. My mind is the same as yours. I wanted the sale made as it now is. I am pleased with the additional money, \$46,000 for cattle. All the Crows are of the same mind. We will sell the land. When you build schoolhouses have them so the children can go and play and go home at night. Mr. Babcock is a friend to us all. Sunday is the only day he don't trade. He don't give us any feast. They say McCormack is rich. I would like to have McCormack trader at the agency. I don't want the agent to make trouble when the Crows kill their own stock.

SPOTTED HORSE. What you say to me is what the Great Father says. I don't say no. I am glad of it. These people all listen to me when I talk. It makes me feel good. You have told them all the price of the land. They all said we would sell it. You said what you would give us for the land, but if you give what the land is worth you could never pay for it. When this money is spent, after that I want the Great Father to find more for us. When the whites get on that land they will have a heap of money. Mr. Williams, McCormack, and Campbell, let them stay on the reservation. All the others go. If Babcock don't come down on prices I want McCormack to be trader. I would like to see the Great Father's face; I never saw it.

OLD DOG. You talked to me and I said yes. My children, brothers, and friends all said yes, and I am glad of it. You told us you would give us more for the land, and I am glad of it. I am talking about the cattle on this side of the Big Horn and on the other side. There are some of us here who want to go and see the Great Father. I want a schoolhouse built so my children can go to school in the daytime and come home at night. When we get anything at the store or any other place it is weighed out to us. It is good and I like it.

TWO LEGGINS. I have aided and assisted the commissioners in this treaty. It is all settled. I have been in the States and bought blankets for \$2 or \$3. We pay the trader here for the same blanket \$6 or \$7. If he wants to stay here he wants to set his prices lower. I don't know Mr. Williams, but Mr. Williams and McCormack I want them to stay on the reservation. I want the children to go to school in the day and come home at night.

MOUNTAIN. We have done as you asked us. You have heard and we have heard everything that is good. We want Mr. McCormack, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Williams to stay on the reservation.

BULL NOSE. You have told all us people that we would get a part of this money. It makes us feel good. We don't want this money put away or stolen. I am an old man and may not get any benefit of this money, but I want my children to. I am glad my children have done as I have said.

BIG OX. The Great Father sends us here to see us. This talk is of great importance. We have given you what you want. Our land is now small. I don't want you to ask to buy any more. I am glad you are going to give us what you told you were. It makes our hearts feel good. Build schoolhouses so our children can go to school in the daytime and come home nights. Those men are friends of the Crows. I want them to remain on the reservation (meaning McCormack, Williams, and Campbell). (To Babcock) The Crows are keeping you here. We want Mr. McCormack as trader.

CHILD IN THE MOUTH. I want to go to the Snakes to get a team. I have a wagon, but no team. I want Young Animal to go with me. Want only two or three; if more go we might get in a fight on the way.

IRON FORK. You are paying us a large sum of money for this land, more than I ever heard of before. My heart is glad. I want to see the Great Father.

TWO BEAR. I want the commissioners to give me a paper to show to white men who come around my home to give me trouble. I am going to stay perhaps three winters on the part of the reserve that is cut off. I want the Great Father to know I am living on Clarke's Fork.

BOBTAIL CROW. You commissioners have done a bad thing for me. You must help me where I live. You struck the line, and it makes me feel bad. You must build ditches for me.

THREE WOLVES. The Great Father sent you here. You see all these people; the ground belongs to them all. All these people, young and old, want money. When you go to give us money don't give it to the chiefs alone, but to each Indian. Give it to each and every Indian. Tell the Great Father so.

LONG BEAR. The Great Father told me to farm, and I farmed. I went to Rock Creek and went to work. There were ten lodges of poor people there. There you struck the line. If any of our people have done any work I am one of them. I have six children in school. I have wagons. I have houses to live in, and eight hundred fence posts. I am all right. If you pay me for what I have done, I will come back amongst the Crows again. I put my first child in school. It is eight years ago, and before the grass grows I want to see his face.

CARL LEIDER. Gentlemen of the Commission: To you and the chiefs of this room I want to talk. I am not a chief but yet I have just as much right to say what is right and what is not right, and the treaty and we shall have nothing but right. I will see that whatever education I have shall be used for the good of the people. I thank the Carlisle school for what I have learned. If there was no Carlisle school on this earth I would not have this opportunity to stand before you to-day different from what you are. I have listened to your speeches here with great interest. I think you have acted justly towards the enlightenment of your race. By what you have done you can reap a large amount of good. These honorable gentlemen have offered us \$946,000 for our land, and I deem it to be a fair price. With this money the Government will build a ditch that we most need; mills to grind our corn; schoolhouses in which our children can learn and get an education. Cattle of our own to kill or market them in the cities of the East. All these things will make us richer than we ever were before. We have been holding a country that we had not a particle of use for, except for the little sum of money that we get by leasing it to the cattlemen. We have been holding it from the people that would use it, who would build railroads, churches, and schoolhouses. The Government is making an honest treaty with us through these gentlemen. I am glad to hear that every one of you that took the floor to-day spoke of sending their children to school. It is a good thing, and a good thing that you will live to know the result of. There is a day coming when you will not regret what you have done.

MEDICINE WOLF. Are you glad we made this trade? I will talk the same my children have talked. That the country belongs to me. Give me a paper so that when I go back I can show it to white men. I am pleased with the school. I want my children to go to school in the day time and come home at night.

No more speeches were made and the council declared in favor of the sale at the price named. The agreement was then presented and the chiefs, followed by the In-

dians in the room, came forward and signed by touching the point of the pen with the finger. By 4 p. m., two hundred and sixty-seven Indians had signed, all that were present at the council.

I. C. RICHARDSON,
Chairman.

ROCKWELL J. FLINT,
Secretary.

Agreement with the Crow Indians.

We, the undersigned, adult male Indians of the Crow tribe now residing on the Crow Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, do this the 8th day of December, A. D. 1890, hereby agree to dispose of and sell to the Government of the United States, for certain considerations hereinafter mentioned, all that portion of the Crow Indian Reservation in the State of Montana, lying west and South of the following lines, to wit:

Beginning in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River at a point which is the northwest corner of section No. 36, township No. 2 north, of range 27 east, of the principal meridian of Montana; thence running in a southwesterly direction, following the top of the natural divide between the waters flowing into the Yellowstone and Clark's Fork rivers upon the west, and those flowing into Pryor Creek and West Pryor Creek on the east, to the base of West Pryor mountain; thence due south and up the north slope of said Pryor mountain on a true meridian line to a point 15 miles due north from the established line between Montana and Wyoming; thence in a due easterly course on a parallel of latitude to a point where it intersects the mid-channel of the Big Horn River; thence following up the mid-channel of said river to a point where it crosses the Montana and Wyoming State line.

That in consideration of the cession of territory herein made by us as individual Indians and heads of families of the Crow tribe to the Government of the United States, the said Government of the United States, in addition to the annuities and sums for provisions and clothing stipulated and provided for in existing treaties and laws, hereby agrees to pay the sum of \$946,000, lawful money of the United States, in the manner hereinafter described.

First. That of the above named sum there is hereby appropriated and set apart \$200,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the building of dams, canals, ditches, and laterals for the purposes of irrigation in the valleys of the Big Horn and the Little Big Horn rivers and on Pryor Creek and such other streams as the Secretary of the Interior may deem proper: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 shall be expended annually in performing this work: *And provided further*, That the superintendent in charge of said work shall, in the employment of laborers, be required to give preference to such Indians of the Crow tribe as are competent and willing to work at the average wages paid to common laborers for the same kind of work, and the labor so employed shall be paid in cash.

Second. That the sum of \$75,000 is hereby appropriated and set apart as an irrigating fund to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the maintenance and management of the system of irrigation provided for in this agreement.

Third. That the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set apart to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the construction of three gristmills, to be located, one on Pryor Creek, one on the Big Horn, and one on the Little Big Horn rivers, at such points as the Indian agent may deem convenient and practicable, and at such times as the needs of the Indians may require.

Fourth. That the sum of \$20,000 is hereby appropriated and set apart to be expended in the construction and maintenance of a sub-Indian depot to be located on Pryor Creek: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall deem it advisable to establish such a depot on the reservation, otherwise the amount herein appropriated shall, at the expiration of two years from the date of this agreement, be placed in the fund provided for by section 9 of this agreement.

Fifth. That the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the building of schoolhouses at such points on the reservation and at such times as the Indians may require, and upon the recommendation of the Indian agent.

Sixth. That the sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated and set aside as a fund to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in repairing and improving the houses of the Indians now erected on the reservation and to make them as far as possible warm and comfortable dwellings.

Seventh. That the sum of \$3,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby

appropriated for the construction and equipment of three blacksmith shops to be located at such places upon the reservation and to be built at such times as the Indian agent may recommend, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Eighth. That the sum of \$552,000 is hereby appropriated and set aside as an annuity fund to be distributed as follows: Each Indian of the Crow tribe, male and female, shall receive an annual annuity of \$12 in cash for the period of twenty years from the date of this agreement. Said annuity to be paid semiannually in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Ninth. That the sum of \$46,000 is hereby appropriated and set apart to be expended by the Indian agent under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of cattle from time to time as may be deemed advisable. The cattle so purchased to form a herd to be held in common by the Crow tribe. All cattle sold from said herd shall be paid for in cash, and the net proceeds of such sales shall constitute a fund to be known as the Crow herd fund. When said fund shall exceed the sum of \$15,000 it shall be the duty of the Indian agent, and he is hereby required, to apportion to each Indian entitled to the annual annuity provided for in section 8 the sum of \$5, to be paid in cash under such regulations and rules as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Tenth. That when each object for which a specific appropriation has been made in this agreement, shall have been fully carried out and completed, then the balance remaining of such appropriation shall constitute a fund to be expended for the benefit of the Crow tribe in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may determine.

Eleventh. That all lands upon that portion of the reservation to be herein ceded, which prior to the date of this agreement have been allotted in severalty to Indians of the Crow tribe, shall be retained and enjoyed by them: *Provided, however,* That such Indians shall have the right at any time within three years to surrender his or her allotment and select a new allotment within the retained reservation, upon the same terms and conditions as were prescribed in selecting the first allotment. *It is further provided,* That every Indian who shall surrender an allotment within the time specified that has improvements upon it shall have like improvements made for him upon the new allotment, and for this purpose the sum of \$5,000, or so much of it as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set apart.

Twelfth. *It is further provided (in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 of the treaty of May 7, A. D. 1868),* That this cession of lands shall not be construed to deprive, without his or her consent, any individual Indian of the Crow tribe of his or her right to any tract of land selected by him or her in conformity with said treaty, or as provided by the agreement approved by Congress April 11, A. D. 1882; *and it is further provided,* that in ratifying this agreement the Congress of the United States shall cause all such lands to be surveyed and certificates duly issued for the same to said Indians, as provided in the treaty of May 7, 1868, before said ceded portion of the reservation shall be opened for settlement.

Thirteenth. It is a condition of this agreement that it shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by the Congress of the United States, and when so ratified that said cession of lands so acquired by the United States shall not be opened for settlement until the boundary line as set forth and described in this agreement has been surveyed and definitely marked by suitable permanent monuments, erected every half mile wherever practicable along the entire length of said boundary line.

Fourteenth. That the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set apart to pay the expenses of twelve Crow chiefs and one interpreter to visit the President of the United States at Washington, to consult with him for the benefit of the Crow tribe, at such time as the President may determine within one year from the date of this agreement.

Fifteenth. That all existing provisions of the treaty of May 7, 1868, and the agreement approved by act of Congress, dated April 11, 1882, shall continue in force.

Done at Crow Agency, Montana, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1890.

J. CLIFFORD RICHARDSON,
C. M. DOLE,
R. J. FLINT,
Commissioners to the Crow Indians.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., December 8, 1890.

I certify on honor that I explained the nature of the above agreement, or treaty, to all the Indians who have signed their names thereto, and that they fully understand all the conditions and provisions therein contained, and that I have witnessed each and every signature of the Indians thereto, from No. 1 to No. 390, inclusive, said signatures contained on pages numbered from 10 to 24, inclusive.

HENRY KEISER,
Interpreter to Commissioners.

Witnesses:

JAMES H. CISNEY.
J. CLIFFORD.

S. EX. 43—2

| No. | English name. | Mark | Indian name. | No. | English name. | Mark | Indian name. |
|-----|-----------------------|------|------------------------|-----|---------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Carl Leider. | | | 71 | Spotted Face | x | Esa Kachur. |
| 2 | Old Dog | x | Kahdeas Bpahear. | 72 | Sitting Elk | x | Echel gash-ama-che. |
| 3 | Medicine Crow. | x | Peritsee Makpah. | 73 | Bear's Tale | x | Dapsi tea Cheisa. |
| 4 | Two Leggrins. | x | Esota Noopis. | 74 | Old Elk | x | Echiyash Kahdeas. |
| 5 | Spotted Nose. | x | Echute Kikish. | 75 | Runs Himself. | x | Erwet Wasaish. |
| 6 | Bell Rook | x | Mea Talmash. | 76 | Bird Turns his Head. | x | Lagak Esa Basash. |
| 7 | Bull Nose | x | Chedup Ahpesh. | 77 | Spotted Rabbit. | x | Eisho Hukish. |
| 8 | Bobtail Crow. | x | Pentsee Oakashes. | 78 | Gray Bull. | x | Chis Chedupa. |
| 9 | Tom Balls | x | Ashka Shoopis. | 79 | Goes on it Good. | x | Ahkatah Deistees. |
| 10 | Cut the Bear Ear. | x | Dakpitsa Upa Proskase. | 80 | Rush | x | Pahfs. |
| 11 | Three Wolves. | x | Chate Nahmis. | 81 | Old Tobacco | x | Opa Kahdeas. |
| 12 | Bear Wolf. | x | Chate Dakpitsa. | 82 | Three Bears | x | Dapitsa Nohmuis. |
| 13 | Iron Fork | x | Oomut Kawish. | 83 | Walking Bear | x | Dakpitsa Kream-hiss. |
| 14 | Little Bear | x | Dakpitsa Eacot. | 84 | Old Rock | x | Meah Kahdeas. |
| 15 | Has Plenty Things. | x | Bea Ahooosh. | 85 | Fights | x | Buttseah. |
| 16 | Big Ox | x | Beshea Eshash. | 86 | Cut Lip | x | Eah Chistpush. |
| 17 | Crazy Sister-in-Law. | x | Onka Manakish. | 87 | The Nose | x | E. Budush. |
| 18 | Smokes. | x | Opish. | 88 | Birds Head | x | Layah Datsush. |
| 19 | Big Neck. | x | Opp a Hishes. | 89 | Scolds the Bear. | x | Dakpitsa Bahnat-sa. |
| 20 | Medicine Wolf. | x | Chate Makposh. | 90 | Well Known Bull. | x | Chedup Heahsas. |
| 21 | Good Luck. | x | Muhin Dies. | 91 | Flat Mouth. | x | Comah Haps. |
| 22 | Stands on a Cloud. | x | Ahpahka Edan. | 92 | Bear That Lays Down. | x | Dakpatsa Hoopish. |
| 23 | Arapahoe | x | Arapaho. | 93 | Conley. | x | Sheeshies. |
| 24 | Wrinkle Face. | x | Esa Kupsa. | 94 | Rock Chief. | x | Mea Muchatsen. |
| 25 | Big Snake | x | Enkesa Esash. | 95 | Goes in a Crowd. | x | Hara Wahness. |
| 26 | Mountain Pocket. | x | Ohwakkoun Ik-push. | 96 | Bad. | x | Knowus. |
| 27 | Enemy Hunter. | x | Ushwicke Chunst. | 97 | Horse | x | Budish. |
| 28 | Plenty Loos. | x | Arachchea Ahoos. | 98 | Knows the Ground. | x | Ahma Echete. |
| 29 | Plenty Eagle. | x | Dake Ichis. | 99 | The Light | x | Sahsis. |
| 30 | Knows the Antelope. | x | Ouka Heahsas. | 100 | Big Sky | x | Ohwake Esash. |
| 31 | Two Bears | x | Dakpitsa Noopis. | 101 | Stands on the Bull. | x | Chedup Ahke Emache. |
| 32 | Crazy Head | x | Ashna Mahmaka. | 102 | Knows a Bird. | x | Lagak Absash. |
| 33 | Shell on the Neck. | x | Monnekeda Ahp-ish. | 103 | Strikes on top of Head. | x | Ishishala Diches. |
| 34 | Alligator Stands Up. | x | Bedooksa Edan. | 104 | Half White | x | Chusah Cheis. |
| 35 | Big Hair | x | Echu Esash. | 105 | Spaniard | x | Spola. |
| 36 | Round Face | x | Esa Papusha. | 106 | Takes it Himself. | x | Ituteduche. |
| 37 | Bear Comes from Below | x | Dapitsa Barook lahosh. | 107 | Yellow Iron | x | Oomut Shudees. |
| 38 | Leads the Wolf. | x | Chate Naksish. | 108 | His Medicine is Strong. | x | Mahpsah Botsets. |
| 39 | Old Snake | x | Esash Kahdeas. | 109 | No Shin Bone. | x | Itsoop Data. |
| 40 | Pretty Grass | x | Becheas Ichis. | 110 | The Bird | x | Layaks. |
| 41 | Walks Above | x | Makha Neemish. | 111 | Hunts | x | Chulest. |
| 42 | One Star. | x | Eka Ahratcat. | 112 | Bird all over the ground. | x | Awakin Lagaks. |
| 43 | Coons His Foot. | x | Esche Akooish. | 113 | Talks Everything. | x | Mulc Cheis. |
| 44 | Yellow Weasel. | x | Oota Shuders. | 114 | Takes a horse. | x | Eshun Dooche. |
| 45 | Crane in the Sky. | x | Appit Maks. | 115 | Looks at the Ground. | x | Alma Ech kias. |
| 46 | Hunts His Enemy. | x | Eschate Chedish. | 116 | Knows his Coos. | x | Ahck Chia Akuse. |
| 47 | Runs the Wolf. | x | Chate Ekmuse. | 117 | Red Hat. | x | Ekapa Hishes. |
| 48 | White Bear | x | Dakpitsa Cheis. | 118 | White Man Runs Him. | x | Miasta shide Karouse. |
| 49 | Antelope Cap | x | Ooka Ekupsa. | 119 | Bad Bear. | x | Dakpisa Kowees. |
| 50 | Little Waist. | x | Halup Eakoats. | 120 | Snout Mouth | x | Echu Keis. |
| 51 | Dancing Woman | x | Mea Dishutseeb. | 121 | Grosventre Horse. | x | Ahwakha Echete. |
| 52 | Mountain Chief. | x | Ahwakowe Mus-chian. | 122 | Plenty Butterflies. | x | Minnahash Ahoos. |
| 53 | His Medicine. | x | Ee Makpah. | 123 | Bird in the Ground. | x | Ahwasnun Lagaks |
| 54 | Medicine Tail | x | Chne Makpah. | 124 | Outside. | x | Ohmara. |
| 55 | Sport | x | Baa Itaut. | 125 | Old Bear. | x | Dakpites Kahdeas. |
| 56 | Wet | x | Ahkitee. | 126 | Does it Himself. | x | Ehtuts Bahreas. |
| 57 | Coons his Tail | x | Eseah Koosch. | 127 | Covers his Face. | x | Eseah Kooch. |
| 58 | Left Hand | x | Edushesta. | 128 | Medicine. | x | Mahkpask. |
| 59 | White Bull | x | Chies Chedupa. | 129 | One Goose. | x | Mena Ahwokot. |
| 60 | Shows his Lance | x | Akasa Ahsea. | 130 | Spy on Camp. | x | Ahs-a Utse Kush. |
| 61 | Little Nest | x | Ichesa Eakkats. | 131 | Big Shoulder Blade. | x | Atlap Esash. |
| 62 | Old Coyote | x | Watta Kahdeas. | 132 | Bird Shirt. | x | Lagak Elashdist. |
| 63 | Big Nose | x | Appes Esash. | 133 | Plain Owl. | x | Popuea Heaseas. |
| 64 | Bull that raises up. | x | Chedup Mapo-haish. | 134 | Goes to Other Ground. | x | Ahnehat Koshtak. |
| 65 | Bird Hat. | x | Echupa Lagaks. | | | | |
| 66 | Knows where he walks. | x | Uhmua Heakaas. | | | | |
| 67 | Strong Legs | x | Esaw Duchsooch. | | | | |
| 68 | Goes in a day. | x | Wahpah Deis. | | | | |
| 69 | Gets Down | x | Ekooplex. | | | | |
| 70 | Black Foot | x | Kalminess. | | | | |

| No. | English name. | Mark | Indian name. | No. | English name. | Mark | Indian name. |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| 135 | His Breath | x | Ehmeahis. | 203 | Sugar | x | Botskuis. |
| 136 | Nose High Up | x | Ahpa Maks. | 204 | Long Otter | x | Nahpookta-Hots-kish |
| 137 | The Calf | x | Nahkup Kots. | | | | |
| 138 | The Meat | x | Ethuh Kish. | 205 | Little White Stone | x | Ismetse-Ischeche-Eahkts. |
| 139 | Strong Will Known. | x | Ahta Batsats Hoo-sas. | 206 | Little Wolf | x | Chate Eakots. |
| 140 | The Bread | x | Mahkawus. | 207 | Strong Alone | x | Etuts Batsats. |
| 141 | Full Mouth | x | E. O. Miss. | 208 | Spotted Buffalo | x | Besha Hukis. |
| 142 | He Knows | x | Eksisias. | 209 | White Fox | x | Euchuka Cheis. |
| 143 | The Other Gun | x | Istuka-Ehaus. | 210 | Bull's Tongue | x | Chedup Daschis. |
| 144 | Shows as he Goes | x | Ahsimiss. | 211 | Five | x | Chichins. |
| 145 | The Lazy Wolf | x | Chate Mahmakah. | 212 | Wolf | x | Chates. |
| 146 | Knows his Coos. | x | Aluk Chea Akuse. | 213 | Don't Mix | x | E-shedetis. |
| 147 | He Says | x | Echoise. | 214 | Sharp Nose | x | Ahpa Otta. |
| 148 | Looks with His Ears. | x | Ahpa Emi Ekash. | 215 | Red Wolf | x | Chate Hishes. |
| 149 | Rock | x | Mea. | 216 | Fog in the Morning. | x | Shenahshadsis. |
| 150 | Turns Back | x | Eche Esishes. | 217 | Stops | x | Ahrochis. |
| 151 | High Hat | x | Eckupa Maks. | 218 | One Feather | x | Mahsha-wots. |
| 152 | The Bank | x | Ahmnie. | 219 | Look at a White Horse. | x | Chase Ekash. |
| 153 | Plenty Stars | x | Eahkots Ohoos. | 220 | Turns Back | x | Echoohies. |
| 154 | Big Wind | x | Hootschea Esqsh. | 221 | Got a Pipe | x | Is-ed-uin. |
| 155 | The Rivers | x | Ahsis. | 222 | Nest | x | Eetishish. |
| 156 | Stray Horse | x | Aksahratesh. | 223 | Bull Bird | x | Chedupa Lagaks. |
| 157 | Three Irons | x | Oomut Mahmis. | 224 | Crooked Arm | x | Aria Skupa. |
| 158 | Knows his Enemy. | x | Eschate Eksisch. | 225 | Little Arm | x | Ootta Eish. |
| 159 | Plenty Wings | x | Ikpah Ahoos. | 226 | Black Tail | x | Chusa Spitta. |
| 160 | Not Afraid | x | Chideasah. | 227 | Bull Snake | x | Eukasa Chidups. |
| 161 | Bust | x | Embudusish. | 228 | Under the Ground. | x | Ahma Sahda Buches. |
| 162 | Shows the Fish. | x | Boash Akush. | 229 | Holds him Up | x | Ino Duchasis. |
| 163 | On Side of the Hill. | x | Alaksash. | 230 | Three Wolves | x | Chate Nahmiss. |
| 164 | Rides the Horse | x | Echitz Ahmadish. | 231 | Walking Bird | x | Lagk Nudus. |
| 165 | Runner | x | Koosha. | 232 | Sorrel Horse | x | Eschute Schuders. |
| 166 | Alligator | x | Wooluksa. | 233 | Root Digger | x | Mahchipsi. |
| 167 | Writes Down | x | Monakdea. | 234 | Black Hair | x | Esheah-Spits. |
| 168 | In the Water | x | Mina Ahmokin. | 235 | Calf that Strays | x | Nakupa-Nakus. |
| 169 | Fox | x | Eahkookah. | 236 | White Swan | x | Muna Chis. |
| 170 | White Hat | x | Ekipa Chis. | 237 | Black Hawk | x | Anasa Hoos. |
| 171 | Little Fire | x | Bedas Eahents. | 238 | Spotted Tail | x | Chus Huckish. |
| 172 | Red Fox | x | Eahkooka Hishis. | 239 | The Mountain | x | Ahwahkovich. |
| 173 | Bull All the Time. | x | Chedup Kochetish. | 240 | Old Crow | x | Purtes Kahdeas. |
| 174 | Red Mane Horse | x | Esasha Eshna Hishis. | 241 | Hoop on the Forehead. | x | Ike-Mahka-Wisha. |
| 175 | He is a Bear Now. | x | Dakpitsa Enaks. | 242 | Boy that Grabs | x | Shegakdoochis. |
| 176 | Dreamer | x | Mohsheandeache. | 243 | Gets Down First | x | Ecihk Ekoopis. |
| 177 | Black Bird in Front. | x | Bahkedeas Basash. | 244 | J. Buffalo | x | Beshea Manakis. |
| 178 | Bear in the Cloud. | x | Ahpaka Hadore Dakpitsa. | 245 | Medicine Pipe | x | Eepta Makpash. |
| 179 | Flat Head Woman. | x | Ahsukpa Meas. | 246 | Wolf Lays Down | x | Chate Kapis. |
| 180 | Goes to War | x | Dukeah Dust. | 247 | The Fly | x | Mahpotish. |
| 181 | The River Crow | x | Mina Peretse. | 248 | Buffalo Calf | x | Beshea Waks. |
| 182 | Long | x | Hotskei. | 249 | Well Known Cloud. | x | Ahpaka-Heuhasa. |
| 183 | Strong | x | Botsots. | 250 | Makes a Foretop | x | Ekapeda Dies. |
| 184 | Little Star | x | Ika Eshokots. | 251 | The Fat | x | Edushpish. |
| 185 | Fights the Enemy. | x | Eschate Su Bukt-senah. | 252 | Sharp Nose No. 2 | x | Ahpa Otta. |
| 186 | He Bucks | x | Onchupre. | 253 | The Feather | x | Masha. |
| 187 | Grosventre | x | Ahpewasa. | 254 | Yellow Head | x | Ashhoos Shudes. |
| 188 | The Other Medicine. | x | Ahpapana Ehas. | 255 | Charges among Them. | x | Hiletaush Basash. |
| 189 | Comes From Above. | x | Mahkohta Hoos. | 256 | Fights the Enemy. | x | Ishkate Busteah. |
| 190 | Fog | x | Ahwashus. | 257 | Runs With the Enemy. | x | Iskocke Ahkpsa-Bosash. |
| 191 | Takes his Horse from his Enemy | x | Escoche Sahsky Duches. | 258 | Iron | x | Oomitish. |
| 192 | Bird Horse | x | Euchude Lagaks. | 259 | White Man | x | Miasta Shude. |
| 193 | Three Foretops | x | Ikapieda Nahum. | 260 | Big Otter | x | Wahputta Esash. |
| 194 | Fine Tail | x | Chies Bedas. | 261 | White Dog | x | Biakka Chies. |
| 195 | Goes to the Horses. | x | Echute Estute. | 262 | Sun Goes Slow | x | Ahkasa Ahahotak-Deedus. |
| 196 | Young Yellow Wolf | x | Chate Nak Shudesh. | 263 | Rides Alone | x | Etuts Ahkindeah. |
| 197 | The Elk | x | Echetahgashes. | 264 | Cuts a Hole in It | x | Dukapish. |
| 198 | Point of the Shoulder lade | x | Ahtaspa Ahkosh. | 265 | Plenty of Buffalo Leggins Strap | x | Beshe Ahoos. |
| 199 | Yellow Tail | x | Chis -hudes. | 266 | Shows His Bar | x | Esash Kabruis. |
| 200 | Old Horse | x | Echeter Kahdeas. | 267 | Goose Goes Over the Hill. | x | Ahpa Esush. |
| 201 | Takes a Gun | x | Oomat manake Desterese. | 268 | | x | Mena Aphkaphs. |
| 202 | Yellow Fringe | x | Istahpash-Shudes. | 269 | Fights Old | x | Butseah-Kahdeas. |
| | | | | 270 | Wrinkle Face | x | Esa Kupah. |
| | | | | 271 | His Horse is a Bull. | x | Eash-Chednps. |
| | | | | 272 | Sits Before a Cloud. | x | Ahpakah-Echokan-Amak. |
| | | | | 273 | Wood Sprouts Up. | x | Monah-Ahpa-na. |

| No. | English name. | Mark | Indian name. | No. | English name. | Mark | Indian name. |
|-----|------------------------------|------|----------------------------|-----|--|------|-------------------------------|
| 274 | Covered His Neck | x | Abpa Ehoois. | 335 | Shining Teeth .. | x | Eabsasba. |
| 275 | Mountain Chief. | x | Ahmakonee M u- chalsan. | 336 | Their Mark..... | x | Kapa-upanis. |
| 276 | Round Rock | x | Me-Papuchese. | 337 | Bead on Fore- head. | x | Ohkheeah Baro. |
| 277 | Bad Boy No. 2.... | x | Shigahky-Kowus. | 338 | Hard Rock..... | x | Me-Betchusu. |
| 278 | Pretty Coos..... | x | Aruchchea Ahog. | 339 | Spotted Hat | x | Ekapa-Hakish. |
| 279 | Looks at the Water. | x | Mina Ekash. | 340 | Another Black- bird. | x | Bahkeda-Ehuh. |
| 280 | White Arm..... | x | Arla-Chies. | 341 | Big Mountain .. | x | Awahawakowi-Ea- sash. |
| 281 | Bridle Bits..... | x | Ehoks. | 342 | Plain Runner .. | x | Kahmosha-He a h- sas. |
| 282 | Beaver that Slides. | x | Bedapah-Okea- Duis. | 343 | Plain Medicine Rock. | x | Me-Makpast-Eash- sas. |
| 283 | Old Wolf | x | Chate-Kahdeas. | 344 | Fool Crane..... | x | Ahpit-Manaka. |
| 284 | Owl Above | x | Poputa Maks. | 345 | Knife in the Mouth. | x | Mitse-Oakish. |
| 285 | Small | x | Eahkat. | 346 | Plain Traveler.. | x | Ahnecuah-He a h- sas. |
| 286 | Holds the Enemy | x | Escoche-Dukaskis. | 347 | Bull in the Mountain. | x | Ahmahukanoe Ha- ra-Chedup. |
| 287 | Lance Hand | x | Ista-Eskuka. | 348 | Looks Out | x | Ahmaheschas. |
| 288 | Bull goes Hunt- ing. | x | Chidupah-Eda- Ekash. | 349 | Paints Himself Plenty. | x | Stamonote-Ahoos |
| 289 | Spotted Arm..... | x | Asta-Kukish. | 350 | Turned Back.... | x | Echusekuse. |
| 290 | Ten Bears | x | DakpitaPenkusk. | 351 | Lion Went Out. | x | Espeah-Ahsonia. |
| 291 | Bird That Turns back. | x | Layak-Echockins. | 352 | Plain Fighter.. | x | Buchea Heasas. |
| 292 | Goose Chief..... | x | Mina-Muchatus. | 353 | Wm. Seal Bear. | x | |
| 293 | Buffalo Neck Hair. | x | Doches. | 354 | W. T. No Belly . | x | |
| 294 | Big Around..... | x | Dahpsuchess. | 355 | Covered up with Grass. | x | Beska-Eahkats. |
| 295 | Child in Mouth. | x | Nakpahish. | 356 | Bull Went | x | Chedap-Dies. |
| 296 | Good Fighter .. | x | Butea Stau. | 357 | Sees a great deal | x | Biachka-Ahoos. |
| 297 | Garter | x | Itaustock-liches. | 358 | Old Crane | x | Ahpit-Kahdeas. |
| 298 | Old Man | x | Esaka Batesa. | 359 | Bear Crane | x | Ahpit Dakpitsa. |
| 299 | Kills | x | Malapes. | 360 | Comes Together | x | Botneosh. |
| 300 | Old Fell Down.. | x | Artsun betesa- Kahdish. | 361 | Bird That Goes. chatse. | x | Lagak Wahmias. |
| 301 | Plenty Tobacco. | x | Ope Ahoos. | 362 | Comes Back .. | x | Ahwahoa Ahoos. |
| 302 | Poor Old Man... | x | Esahka Bat s- chatse. | 363 | Plenty. | | |
| 303 | No Horse | x | Budeshish. | 364 | Bad Bear | x | Dakpeta Kowns. |
| 304 | Horse, No. 2.... | x | Esaka. | 365 | Rides Very Good | x | Ahrakkin-Ichis. |
| 305 | Flat Face | x | Eis Hapa. | 366 | Has Sharp Horns | x | Asahtusch. |
| 306 | Left Arm | x | Arta Educhis. | 367 | Whiskers | x | Echetsabesha. |
| 307 | Rides the Pinto | x | Hukis Akundis. | 367 | Hunting to be Killed. | x | Undapesahchedish. |
| 308 | Plays with Bird. | x | Lagako-Amundesi. | 368 | Hail | x | Makupa. |
| 309 | Red Fish | x | Booah-Hishes. | 369 | Black Donkey.. | x | Ahpitsah-Spitta. |
| 310 | Gives all over the Earth. | x | Ahmakatah-Bah- kes. | 370 | Cut Turnip.... | x | Epah-Wukish. |
| 311 | Gray Blanket... | x | Esah-Beeshkeda. | 371 | Hides Away | x | Ahcoochies. |
| 312 | Brave over the Land. | x | Ahwahkata-Bla- chedees. | 372 | Plain Feather .. | x | Boshahas. |
| 313 | Blue Handle.... | x | Oopa-Shuis. | 373 | Wants to Run .. | x | Kahwoosa Meas. |
| 314 | Young Otter.... | x | Wahpoota Naks. | 374 | White Fore- head, No. 2. | x | Eahkeah Chies. |
| 315 | Hairy Moccasins | x | Sahpa-Ewishes. | 375 | Old Joint | x | Itsoop-Kahdeas. |
| 316 | Little Face | x | Esessah-Kota. | 376 | Hears So me- thing Every- where. | x | Asche-Mia-Ekoo- kase. |
| 317 | Shot | x | Minopish. | 377 | One Eye | x | Isrtah Awotish. |
| 318 | Rides Again.... | x | Kuttachia-Ahkin- du. | 378 | Likes the Coy- ote. | x | Wutta Istesesh. |
| 319 | White Bull | x | Chidupa-Bichioses | 379 | Back of the Head. | x | Ahposisus. |
| 320 | He Bear | x | Dakaisa-Buda. | 380 | Bobtail Bear No. 2. | x | Dakpotsa O o k a- shu. |
| 321 | Nobody Likes him. | x | Ahoos-mi-isens. | 381 | Young Swallow. | x | Ahmako-Is h i s h- Nako. |
| 322 | Little Crane | x | Ahpit-Eahkat. | 382 | Little Daylight | x | Esahs-Eakots. |
| 323 | Rides Again.... | x | Kuta-Chea-Ahkan- des. | 383 | Joe Stewart ... | x | |
| 324 | White Bull, No. 2. | x | Chidupa-Chosa. | 384 | Ed. No Hair on the tail. | x | Chisa Edata. |
| 325 | Deaf | x | Ahkookdotu. | 385 | Robert Raise Up. | x | |
| 326 | Skin in the fore- head. | x | Ohkheah-Duhpa. | 386 | John Wesley ... | x | |
| 327 | Can't Be Seen .. | x | Ickta-Suckh. | 387 | George Thomas. | x | |
| 328 | Two Hearts | x | Nahsha-Nopis. | 388 | Charlie Bravo .. | x | |
| 329 | Young Antelope, No. 2. | x | Oak-a-naks. | 389 | Henry Russel... | x | |
| 330 | Wood Tick | x | Eshu-Chies. | 390 | Amos Martinez. | x | |
| 331 | Bull Dog | x | Eishka Chedups. | | | | |
| 332 | Fire Heart..... | x | Nas-Beads. | | | | |
| 333 | Dutchman | x | Ashkup-t. | | | | |
| 334 | Old Bull | x | Chidupa-Kahdeas. | | | | |

CROW AGENCY, Mont., Dec. 8, 1890.

We certify on honor that we have witnessed the signature of each and every Indian named above.

C. H. BARSTOW,
N. M. WYMAN.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., December 8, 1890.

I certify on honor that I have explained the nature of the above agreement or treaty to all the Indians who have signed their names thereto; and that they fully understand all the conditions therein contained, and that I have witnessed each and every signature thereto, from No. 1 to No. 390 inclusive, contained on pages numbered from 10 to 24 inclusive.

P. STEWART,
Agency interpreter.

Witnesses:

JAMES H. CISNEY,
J. CLIFFORD.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., December 8, 1890.

I hereby certify on honor that I have witnessed each and every signature to the above agreement or treaty between the Government of the United States and the Crow tribe of Indians, and that I have had said treaty carefully explained to said Indians, and am satisfied that they understand all the provisions therein contained, and that the signatures thereto, numbered from 1 to 390 inclusive, on pages from 10 to 24, represent a majority of the adult males of the said Crow tribe of Indians.

M. P. WYMAN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

A BILL to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Crow tribe of Indians, in the State of Montana, and to make appropriations for carrying the same into effect.

Whereas J. Clifford Richardson, Charles M. Dole, and Rockwell J. Flint, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, did, on the 8th day of December, 1890, conclude an agreement with the Crow tribe of Indians, in Montana, which said agreement is as follows, to wit:

We, the undersigned, adult male Indians of the Crow tribe now residing on the Crow Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, do, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1890, hereby agree to dispose of and sell to the Government of the United States, for certain considerations hereinafter mentioned, all that portion of the Crow Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, lying west and south of the following lines, to wit:

Beginning in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, at a point which is the northwest corner of section No. 36, township No. 2 north, of range 27 east, of the principal meridian of Montana, thence running in a southwesterly direction, following the top of the natural divide between the waters flowing into the Yellowstone and Clarke's Fork Rivers upon the west and those flowing into Pryor Creek and West Pryor Creek on the east, to the base of West Pryor Mountain. Thence due south and up the north slope of said Pryor Mountain on a true meridian line to a point 15 miles due north from the established line between Montana and Wyoming; thence in a due easterly course on a parallel of latitude to a point where it intersects the mid-channel of the Big Horn River, thence following up the mid-channel of said river to a point where it crosses the Montana and Wyoming State line.

That in consideration of the cession of territory herein made by us as individual Indians and heads of families of the Crow tribe to the Government of the United States, the said Government of the United States, in addition to the annuities and sums for provisions and clothing stipulated and provided for in existing treaties and laws, hereby agrees to pay the sum of \$946,000, lawful money of the United States, in the manner hereinafter described:

First. That of the above-named sum there is hereby appropriated and set apart \$200,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the building of dams, canals, ditches, and laterals for the purposes of irrigation in the valleys of the Big Horn and the Little Big Horn Rivers and on Pryor Creek and such other streams as the Secretary of the Interior may deem proper: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 shall be expended annually in performing this work: *And provided further*, That the superintendent in charge of said works shall, in the employment of laborers, be required to give preference to such Indians of the Crow tribe as are competent and willing to work at the average wages paid to common laborers for the same kind of work, and the labor so employed shall be paid in cash.

Second. That the sum of \$75,000 is hereby appropriated and set apart as an irrigating fund, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the maintenance and management of the system of irrigation provided for in this agreement.

Third. That the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set apart, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the construction of three grist mills, to be located, one on Pryor Creek, one on the Big Horn, and one on the Little Big Horn River at such points as the Indian agent may deem convenient and practicable and at such times as the needs of the Indians may require.

Fourth. That the sum of \$20,000 is hereby appropriated and set apart to be expended in the construction and maintenance of a sub Indian depot, to be located on Pryor Creek, provided that the Secretary of the Interior shall deem it advisable to establish such depot on the reservation; otherwise the amount herein appropriated shall, at the expiration of two years from the date of this agreement, be placed in the fund provided for by section nine (9) of this agreement.

Fifth. That the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the building of schoolhouses at such points on the reservation, and at such times as the Indians may require, and upon the recommendation of the Indian Agent.

| No. | English name. | Mark. | Indian name. | No. | English name. | Mark | Indian name. |
|-----|-------------------|-------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|------|-------------------------|
| 138 | The Meat..... | x | Edbu Kish. | 202 | Yellow Fringe.. | x | Ishtape-Shudes. |
| 139 | Strong Will | x | Ahra Batsats | 203 | Sugar..... | x | Botskuis. |
| | Known..... | x | Hoosas. | 204 | Long Otter..... | x | Nahpoo k t a-Hot-eklah. |
| 140 | The Bread..... | x | Mahkawus. | | | | |
| 141 | Full Mouth..... | x | E. O. Miss. | 205 | Little White | x | Ismotse-Ischeche- |
| 142 | He Knows..... | x | Eksisiss. | | Stone..... | | Eahkte. |
| 143 | The Other Gun. | x | Istuka Ehaus. | 206 | Little Wolf..... | x | Chate Eakots. |
| 144 | Shows as he | x | Ahsimiss. | 207 | Strong Alone..... | x | Etuts Batsats. |
| | Goes..... | | | 208 | Spotted Buffalo | x | Besha Hukis. |
| 145 | The Lazy Wolf. | x | Chate Mahmakah. | 209 | White Fox..... | x | Euchuka Cheis. |
| 146 | Knows his Coos. | x | Aluk Chea Akuse. | 210 | Bull's Tongue... | x | Chedup Daschia. |
| 147 | He Says..... | x | Echoise. | 211 | Five..... | x | Chichins. |
| 148 | Looks with his | x | Ahpa Emi Ekash. | 212 | Wolf..... | x | Chates. |
| | Ears..... | | | 213 | Don't Mix..... | x | Esheditis. |
| 149 | Rock..... | x | Mea. | 214 | Sharp Nose..... | x | Oppa Otta. |
| 150 | Turns Back..... | x | Eche Esishes. | 215 | Red Wolf..... | x | Chate Hischee. |
| 151 | High Hat..... | x | Echupa Maks. | 216 | Fog in the Morn- | x | Shenahshadis. |
| 152 | The Bank..... | x | Ahmies. | | ing..... | | |
| 153 | Plenty Stars..... | x | Eahkots Ohoos. | 217 | Stops..... | x | Ahrochis. |
| 154 | Big Wind..... | x | Hootschea Estsh. | 218 | One Feather..... | x | Mahsha-wats. |
| 155 | The Rivers..... | x | Ahshis. | 219 | Look at a White | x | Chase Ekash. |
| 156 | Stray Horse..... | x | Aksabratsh. | | Horse..... | | |
| 157 | Three Irons..... | x | Oomut Mahmis. | 220 | Turns Back..... | x | Echochies. |
| 158 | Knows his | x | Eschate Eschise. | 221 | Got a Pipe..... | x | Is-ep-eduis. |
| | Enemy..... | | | 222 | Nest..... | x | E-tishish. |
| 159 | Plenty Wings.. | x | Ikpah Ahoos. | 223 | Bull Bird..... | x | Chedupah Lagaks. |
| 160 | Not Afraid..... | x | Chideasah. | 224 | Crooked Arm..... | x | Arla Skoop. |
| 161 | Bust..... | x | Enbudushish. | 225 | Little Arm..... | x | Oita Ish. |
| 162 | Shows the Fish. | x | Boaah Aksush. | 226 | Black Tail..... | x | Chusa Spitta. |
| 163 | On Side of the | x | Alaksash. | 227 | Bull Snake..... | x | Eukasa Chidups. |
| | Hill..... | | | 228 | Under the | x | Ahma Sahda |
| 164 | Rides the Horse | x | Echitz Ahmadish. | | Ground..... | | Buches. |
| 165 | Runner..... | x | Koosha. | 229 | Holds him Up .. | x | Ino Duchassis. |
| 166 | Alligator..... | x | Wooluksa. | 230 | Three Wolves .. | x | Chate Nahmies. |
| 167 | Writes Down .. | x | Monakdea. | 231 | Walking Bird .. | x | Lagk Nudus. |
| 168 | In the Water .. | x | Mina Ahmokin. | 232 | Sorrel Horse..... | x | Eechute Shuders. |
| 169 | Fox..... | x | Eahkookah. | 233 | Root Digger .. | x | Maehchipi. |
| 170 | White Hat..... | x | Ukupa Chis. | 234 | Black Hair..... | x | Esheah-Spits. |
| 171 | Little Fire..... | x | Bedas Eahates. | 235 | Calf that Strays. | x | Nakupa Nakus. |
| 172 | Red Fox..... | x | Eahkooka Hishis. | 236 | White Swan..... | x | Muna Chis. |
| 173 | Bull all the Time | x | Chedup Kochetish. | 237 | Black Hawk..... | x | Anasa Hoos. |
| 174 | Red Mane Horse | x | Esasha Eshna Hish. | 238 | Spotted Tail..... | x | Chus Hukish. |
| | | | his. | 239 | The Mountain .. | x | Ahwahkonish. |
| 175 | He is a Bear | x | Dakpitsa Enaks. | 240 | Old Crow..... | x | Purtes Kahdeas. |
| | now..... | | | 241 | Hoop on the | x | Ike mahka-Wisha. |
| 176 | Dreamer..... | x | Mohsheandeache. | | Foreherd..... | | |
| 177 | Black Bird in | x | Bahkdeea Basash. | 242 | Buy that Grabs .. | x | Shegakdoochis. |
| | Front..... | | | 243 | Gets Down First | x | Echik-Ekoopis. |
| 178 | Bear in the | x | Ahpaka Hadore | 244 | J. Buffalo..... | x | Beshea Manakis. |
| | Cloud..... | | Dakpitsa. | 245 | Medicine Pipe .. | x | Eeptsa Makpashe. |
| 179 | Flat Head | x | Ahsukpa Meas. | 246 | Wolf lays down .. | x | Chate Kapis. |
| | Woman..... | | | 247 | The Fly..... | x | Mahpotish. |
| 180 | Goes to war .. | x | Dukeah Dust. | 248 | Buffalo Calf..... | x | Beshea Wiks. |
| 181 | The River Crow | x | Mina Peretse. | 249 | Well Known | x | Ahpaka-Heahsaas. |
| 182 | Long..... | x | Hotskel. | | Cloud..... | | |
| 183 | Strong..... | x | Botsots. | 250 | Makes a Fore- | x | Ekapeda Dies. |
| 184 | Little Star..... | x | Ika Eshokots. | | top..... | | |
| 185 | Fights the | x | Eschate Su Bukt- | 251 | The Fat..... | x | Edushpish. |
| | Enemy..... | | seuah. | 252 | Sharp Nose No. 2 | x | Ahpa Otta. |
| 186 | He Bucks..... | x | Ouchapre. | 253 | The Feather..... | x | Masha. |
| 187 | Grosventre..... | x | Ahpewasa. | 254 | Yellow Head .. | x | Ashhoos Shudes. |
| 188 | The Other Medi- | x | Ahkpuia Eheas. | 255 | Charges Among | x | Hiletansh-Basash. |
| | cine..... | | | | Them..... | | |
| 189 | Comes From | x | Mahkohta Hoos. | 256 | Fights the | x | Ishkate-Busteah. |
| | Above..... | | | | Enemy..... | | |
| 190 | Fog..... | x | Ahwashus. | 257 | Runs with the | x | Ishkoke-AEpesa- |
| 191 | Takes his Horse | x | Escoche Sahsky | | Enemy..... | | Bosash. |
| | from his | | Duches. | 258 | Iron..... | x | Oomitish. |
| 192 | Enemy..... | | | 259 | White Man..... | x | Miasta Shude. |
| 193 | Bird Horse..... | x | Euchude Lagaks. | 260 | Big Otter..... | x | Wahputta Easash. |
| 194 | Three Foretops. | x | Ikapiedia Nahum. | 261 | White Dog..... | x | Biska Chies. |
| 195 | Fine Tail..... | x | Chies Bedas. | 262 | Sun Goes Slow.. | x | Ahkasa-Abahotak- |
| | Goes to the | x | Echute Estute. | | | | Deedus. |
| | Horses..... | | | 263 | Rides Alone..... | x | Etuts Ahkindesh. |
| 196 | Young Yellow | x | Chate Nak Shudes. | 264 | Cuts a Hole in | x | Dukapish. |
| | Wolf..... | | | | It..... | | |
| 197 | The Elk..... | x | Echetahgashes. | 265 | Plenty of Buf- | x | Beshe Ahoos. |
| 198 | Point of the | x | Ahtaspa Ahkos. | | falo..... | | |
| | Shoulder | | | 266 | Leggins Strap .. | x | Esash Karusis. |
| | Blade..... | | | 267 | Shows his Ear .. | x | Ahpa Eansh. |
| 199 | Yellow Tail..... | x | Chis Shudes. | 268 | Goose Goes over | x | Mena Aphkaphis. |
| 200 | Old Horse..... | x | Echeter Kahdeas. | | the Hill..... | | |
| 201 | Takes a Gun.... | x | Oomat Manak Des- | 269 | Fights Old..... | x | Butseah-Rahdeas |
| | | | terese. | 270 | Wrinkle Face .. | x | Esa Kupah. |

| No. | English name. | Mark | Indian name. | No. | English name. | Mark | Indian name. |
|-----|---------------------------|------|------------------------|-----|------------------------------|------|-------------------------|
| 271 | His Horse is a Bull. | x | Esash-Chedups. | 334 | Old Bull | x | Chidopa-Kahdeas. |
| 272 | Sits before a Cloud. | x | Alpakah-Echoka-Amak. | 335 | Shining Teeth.. | x | Eahsaaha. |
| 273 | Wood Sprouts Up. | x | Mo-Na-Oppa-Na. | 336 | Their Mark .. | x | Kapa-Upuis. |
| 274 | Covers His Neck | x | Alpa Ehoos. | 337 | Bead on Fore-head. | x | Ohkheash-Baro. |
| 275 | Mountain Chief. | x | Ahmakonee Muchalsan. | 338 | Hard Rock | x | Me Setchusa. |
| 276 | Round Rock | x | Me-Papuchese. | 339 | Spotted Hat | x | Ekapa-Hakish. |
| 277 | Bad Boy No. 2.... | x | Shigahky-Howus | 340 | Another Black bird. | x | Bahkeda-Ehuh. |
| 278 | Pretty Coos..... | x | Arucheah Ahoos. | 341 | Big Mountain .. | x | Awahawakowi-Esash. |
| 279 | Looks at the Water. | x | Mina-Ekash. | 342 | Plain Runner .. | x | Kahmosa-Heahas. |
| 280 | White Arm | x | Arla-Chies. | 343 | Plain Medicine Rock. | x | Me-Makpast-Eshas. |
| 281 | Bridle Bits | x | Ehoks. | 344 | Fool Crane | x | Ahpit-Manaka. |
| 282 | Beaver that Slides. | x | Bedapa-Okeah-Duis. | 345 | Knife in the Mouth. | x | Mitsee Oakish. |
| 283 | Old Wolf | x | Chate-Chadeas. | 346 | Plain Traveler.. | x | Ahnecuah-Heahsas. |
| 284 | Owl Above | x | Poputa Make. | 347 | Bull in the Mountain. | x | Ahmahuknoe-Hera Chedup. |
| 285 | Small | x | Eahkat. | 348 | Look Out | x | Ahmahachas. |
| 286 | Holds the Enemy. | x | Escoche-Dukaskis. | 349 | Paints Himself Plenty. | x | Stumnotse Ahgos. |
| 287 | Lance Hand | x | Ista-Eskukah. | 350 | Turned Back ... | x | Echusekuse. |
| 288 | Bull Goes Hunting. | x | Chidupa-Eda-Ekash. | 351 | Lion Went Out.. | x | Eseah-Ahsomis. |
| 289 | Spotted Arm | x | Asta Kukish. | 352 | Plain Fighter... | x | Buchea-Heasas. |
| 290 | Ten Bears | x | Dakpitsa Penkus. | 353 | William Steal Bear. | x | |
| 291 | Birds that Turn Back. | x | Layak-Echockins. | 354 | W. T. No Belly.. | x | |
| 292 | Goose Chief | x | Mina-Muchatus. | 355 | Covered Up With Grass. | x | Beska-Eahkats. |
| 293 | Buffalo Neck Hair. | x | Doches. | 356 | Bull Went | x | Chedap Dies. |
| 294 | Big Around | x | Dahpsuchess. | 357 | Sees a Great Deal. | x | Blachka-Ahoos. |
| 295 | Child in Mouth. | x | Nakpahish. | 358 | Old Crane | x | Ahsit-Kahdeas. |
| 296 | Good Fighter .. | x | Butsea Stan. | 359 | Bear Crane | x | Ahpit-Dakpitsa. |
| 297 | Garter | x | Itsustock-uchess. | 360 | Comes Together | x | Botmeosh. |
| 298 | Old Man | x | Esaka Batsa. | 361 | Bird That Goes. | x | Lagak-Wamiss. |
| 299 | Kills | x | Malapes. | 362 | Comes Back Plenty. | x | Ahwahosh-Ahoos. |
| 300 | Old Fell Down.. | x | Aritum betesa-Kahdish. | 363 | Bad Bear | x | Dakpitsa Kowns. |
| 301 | Plenty Tobacco. | x | Ope Ahoos. | 364 | Rides Very Good. | x | Ahrakkin-Ichis. |
| 302 | Poor Old Man .. | x | Esahka Batschates | 365 | Has Sharp Horns. | x | Asahtusch. |
| 303 | No Horse | x | Bhdesish. | 366 | Whiskers | x | Etsechbesha. |
| 304 | Horse No. 2.... | x | Esaska. | 367 | Hunting to be Killed. | x | Undapedachedish. |
| 305 | Flat Face | x | Eis Napa. | 368 | Hail | x | Makupa. |
| 306 | Left Arm | x | Arta Educhis. | 369 | Black Denkey.. | x | Ahpitsah-Spitta. |
| 307 | Rides the Pinto. | x | Hukis Akundis. | 370 | Cut Turnip | x | Epah-Wukish. |
| 308 | Plays with Bird. | x | Lagako Amundesi. | 371 | Hides Away | x | Ahcoochies. |
| 309 | Red Fish | x | Booah-Hishes. | 372 | Plain Feather .. | x | Bashahsas. |
| 310 | Gives all over the Earth. | x | Ahmakata-h-Bahkes. | 373 | Wants to Run.. | x | Kahwoosa-Meas. |
| 311 | Grey Blanket .. | x | Esash-Beeshkeda. | 374 | White Forehead No. 2. | x | Eahkeah-Chies. |
| 312 | Brave over the Land. | x | Ahwahkata-Biachedeas. | 375 | Old Joint | x | Itsoop-Kahdeas. |
| 313 | Blue Handle | x | Oopa-Shuis. | 376 | Hears Something Every where. | x | Atsche-Mia-Ekookase. |
| 314 | Young Otter | x | Wahputa-Naks. | 377 | One Eye | x | Ishhta-Awotish. |
| 315 | Hairy Moccasins | x | Sahpa-Ewishes. | 378 | Likes the Coyote. | x | Wutta-Istesesh. |
| 316 | Little Face | x | Eseash-Kota. | 379 | Back of the Head. | x | Ahposisus. |
| 317 | Shot | x | Minopish. | 380 | Bobtail Bear No. 2. | x | Dakpotsa Ooka-shu. |
| 318 | Rides Again | x | Kuttachia-Ahkin-du. | 381 | Young Swallow. | x | Ahmako-Ishish-Nako. |
| 319 | White Bull | x | Chidupa-Bichioses. | 382 | Little Daylight. | x | Chisa Edata. |
| 320 | He Bear | x | Daksisa-Buda. | 383 | Joe Stewart | | |
| 321 | Nobody Likes Him. | x | Ahoosa-mi-Isseus. | 384 | Ed. No Hair on the Tail. | | |
| 322 | Little Crane | x | Ahpit-Eahkat. | 385 | Robert Raise Up | | |
| 323 | Rides Again | x | Kuta-Chea-Ahkan-des. | 386 | John Wesley .. | | |
| 324 | White Bull No. 2 | x | Chidupa-Chosa. | 387 | George Thomas | | |
| 325 | Deaf | x | Ahkookdotu. | 388 | Charlie Brave .. | | |
| 326 | Skin-in-the-Fore-head. | x | Ohkheah-Duhpa. | 389 | Henry Russell.. | | |
| 327 | Can't be Seen .. | x | Ickta-Suckh. | 390 | Amo Martinez. | | |
| 328 | Two Hearts | x | Nasha-Nopis. | | | | |
| 329 | Young Antelope No. 2. | x | Oak-a-naks. | | | | |
| 330 | Wood Tick | x | Eshu-Chies. | | | | |
| 331 | Bull Dog | x | Bishka Chedups. | | | | |
| 332 | Fire Heart | x | Nash-Beda. | | | | |
| 333 | Dutchman | x | Ashkup-t. | | | | |

The signatures are witnessed on each page of the original agreement, by C. H. Barstow and N. M. Wyman.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., December 8, 1890.

I certify on honor that I have explained the nature of the above agreement or treaty to all the Indians who have signed their names thereto, and that they fully understand all the conditions therein contained, and that I have witnessed each and every signature thereto, from No. 1 to No. 390 inclusive, contained on pages numbered from 10 to 24 (original agreement), inclusive.

T. STEWART,
Agency Interpreter.

Witnesses:
JAMES H. CISENEY,
J. CLIFFORD.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., December 8, 1890.

I hereby certify on honor that I have witnessed each and every signature to the above agreement or treaty between the Government of the United States and the Crow tribe of Indians, and that I had said treaty carefully explained to said Crow Indians, and am satisfied that they understand all the provisions therein contained, and that the signatures thereto, numbered from 1 to 390 inclusive, on pages from No. 10 to No. 24 (original agreement), inclusive, represent a majority of the adult males of the said Crow tribe of Indians.

M. P. WYMAN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, to be expended for the purposes and in the manner provided in said agreement.

SEC. 3. That the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the survey of the boundary line between the Crow reservation and the lands ceded by said agreement, as stipulated in section fourteen thereof, and for the survey of lands selected by members of the Crow tribe of Indians under the provisions of article six of the treaty between the United States and the Crow Indians, concluded May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, or under the provisions of the act approved April eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Crow Indians of Montana for the sale of a portion of their reservation in said Territory, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same." And certificates shall be issued for such selections under said article, as required by section twelve of the foregoing agreement.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the agreement entered into on the eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety, between I. Clifford Richardson, Charles M. Dole, and Rockwell J. Flint, Commissioners on the part of the United States, duly appointed under the act approved September twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to procure and submit to Congress a proposal for the sale to the United States of the western part of the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana," and the said Crow tribe of Indians, which agreement is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, the same to be immediately available, and to be expended for the purposes and in the manner in said agreement provided.

For the survey of the boundary line between the ceded lands and the diminished reservation, as provided in section 14 of said agreement, and of lands selected by members of the Crow tribe of Indians under the provisions of article six of the treaty between the United States and the Crow Indians, concluded May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, or under the provisions of the act approved April eleven, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Crow Indians of Montana for the sale of a portion of their reservation in said Territory, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same," seven thousand five hundred dollars. And certificates shall be issued for such selections under said treaty, as required by section twelve of said agreement of December eight, eighteen hundred and ninety.